THE NEW ERA.

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WILLIAM ROBINSON, Editor.

TERMS.—The NEW ERA is published every THURSDAY MORNING, at $2 per annum, if paid in advance—$2 50 if payment be delayed six months—and $3 will invariably be charged if not paid till the expiration of the year.

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Selected Poetry.

From the American Artisan.

LINES,

SUGGESTED BY THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF A SISTER, AND ADDRESSED TO HER.

Loved sister, say, oh! can it be,
That thou from us so soon will roam,
That thou'lt forsake thy parents' knee,
And make another's heart thy home.

For years, aye, years you've ever been
The brightest one around our hearth—
Have been the star in each gay scene,
The source of love, of joy, and mirth.

Oh! can you leave thy parents' voice,
That greeted you in life's young day,
And made your infant heart rejoice,
[illegible]

Will you pluck from affection's tree,
Thyself, the fairest flower there,
And let thy place deserted be,
Where once all loved most to repair?

Will you dissever love's dear chain,
That linked our hearts and souls in one—
Those sweet endearments cut in twain,
And leave us desolate and lone?

Will you give up thy Father's love,
Thy Mother's fond endearing smile;
Hearts ever ready to approve—
Thy griefs and little cares beguile?

Will you not miss thy sister's form,
Which ever seemed thy shadow dear?
Together we smiled at life's storm,
How sad I'll feel when you're not near.

But I'll not mar thy pleasures now,
A lovely bride you soon will be;
But ere that time dawns on your brow,
Rich blessings I'd invoke on thee.

Sweet sister, may through life thy way
Be hung with garlands love has made;
May time, in passing slow away,
Bring some new joys as others fade.

May fortune smile upon thy brow,
May friends approve and ever bless,
May happiness, as bright as now,
Around thy fond heart ever press.

May sorrow never shade thy face,
No disappointment may'st thou feel,
For oh! the path that I would trace,
Would be of pleasures true and real.

May God his choicest gifts bestow
Upon you, while an exile here,
May life's tide gently, softly flow,
And bear along each bitter tear.

And at the hour thy life must end,
When earth and all must pass away,
May some bright soul from Heaven descend
And bear thee to God's endless day.

MARY MAY.

Agricultural.

From the Country Gentleman.

LETTERS ON BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1853.

L. TUCKER, Esq.—Among the causes which have contributed to the results of British agriculture, is *the enlargement of the lots or fields into which farms are divided*. You are aware that the hawthorn hedge is almost the only fence in England. This is true also of Scotland and Ireland, with the exception of some rocky portions, where stone walls are adopted. It is estimated that these hedges are, on an average, at least ten feet wide. Some of the best English farmers have told me, that when we consider how far the roots are known to sap the ground, 12 feet are little enough to allow. Others say that if you allow a rod, it is little, if any over the truth. The old practice was to divide farms by these hedges into many small lots, often not more than two or three acres, and from that to eight or ten. I see that in those parts, where a reform has not yet commenced, those lots are generally very nearly square, and consequently are inconvenient to plow, especially with from two to four horses, one before the other, as the English practice is. Four acres in a hundred have been lost by thus cutting land into too small lots, and making the hedges too numerous. In large portions of the country a reform has commenced. The superabundant hedges are fast disappearing.

A small, but prosperous farmer, in the south of Ireland, told me he bought some land ten years ago. Said he, "you would not call it a farm; it is only seventy acres." I asked him to give me a history of his management. He said the first thing he did was to "grub out the hedges." Those hedges had been made many years before, by collecting all the pebble stones on the land, throwing them into rows where the fence was to be, covering them deeply with earth, and then planting the hawthorn on the top.—When he purchased this land, the hedges had been neglected, and had spread to the width of ten or twelve feet. Designing to use this land as a milk farm, and to soil, instead of pasturing his cows, he took out nearly every hedge, except those of the outside, which he took care to make better than before. He said that the labor of removing those hedges was very great, but that the increased production of the land paid a large profit on the expense, both of which, I have no doubt were true. I will not repeat the whole process by which this man improved his land, because it does not belong to the subject I am now on. Suffice it to say, that he regarded the removal of the hedges as one of the most important steps; and that whereas that farm before had kept ten cows and a pair of horses *poorly*, now it keeps *well* a pair of horses, thirty cows, and twenty-five or thirty sheep.

But nowhere is the improvement, in this matter of ousting the hedges, thinning off the vermin that took shelter in them, and letting in the sun upon the crops morning and evening, so manifest as in the south of Scotland. Hence, instead of little square fields, separated by wide hedges, occupying one twenty fifth of the land and shading twice as much more, you see oblong fields of from ten to two hundred acres.—The lands in the Lothian counties, which have been thus cleared of hedges and distributed into long instead of square enclosures, are now renting the highest of any in the British empire—as high in some cases as £6 (nearly $30) an acre. When this process shall have been carried through, the country may appear less picturesque in the eyes of some tourists; but to the sound economist, it will appear more beautiful; and certainly it will be far more productive.—American farmers have not to contend with old hedges. To the game and vermin sheltered by such hedges, they are, for the most part, strangers. But I would inquire whether, in some parts of our country, it is not the practice to cut land into too small enclosures? Is it not easier to cultivate ten acres in one field, than in three or four? and will it not produce more? If so, the profit of cultivation is increased in proportion as the fields are of considerable size. There is another objection to mincing land into mree bits—it requires too much fence; the farmer cannot keep so many lines of fence in repair, and a consequence is, that his cattle get unruly and his neighbors become impatient with him. There is a question connected with this subject which I will not here discuss, but which deserves attention. It is, whether, in certain portions of our country, especially in grain-growing districts, where fencing material is scarce, all fences might not be dispensed with? I know that objections may be raised to this plan; but, if I am not mistaken, there are strong arguments in its favor.

Another point of some importance, as connected with British farming, is *that of scattering trees in the hedges and open fields*. On lands devoted exclusively to pasturing, such are needed for their shade; and, scattering generally over a country, they add much to its beauty and picturesqueness. Especially is this the case in this country, where, owing to a damp atmosphere, the falling leaves soon decay and mingle with the soil, instead of becoming dry and littering the land and highways, as with us.—Englishmen are justly proud of their old, spreading trees. Landlords often enter it in their leases, that no tree shall be cut down. Still, in those parts of the empire, where the farming is best, the trees are going. You now see but few trees in the wheat-fields of the lowlands of Scotland, for instance; and very few in the fields of such farmers as Mr. Pusey and Mr. Mechi.—These men do not sacrifice their love for the beautiful in nature. They cultivate trees in their proper place. They are the last men, I suppose, who would leave a country naked and bald; but trees have no longer a place among their wheat and barley. We know that in our country, where we are dependent for warmth mainly on the rays of the sun, we might about as well sink a portion of land as let a tree stand over it, so far as the cultivation of grain is concerned. It is not precisely so in Great Britain. Here the warmth does not come from the sun; they seldom have sunshine. If the sun shone on them as much as on us, their summers would be as scorching at least as ours, in the latitude of New York; for their summer days are longer; and if they had no other source of heat than the sun, their winters would be almost intolerably severe. Their summers, though hot, would be too short to mature the most valuable crops, which they now grow; and it would be impossible for the country to sustain the dense and highly civilized population it now does. A wise Providence has guarded the people of Great Britain against such a condition. Their heat comes mainly from the ocean. A very large portion of it is due to the gulph stream, which, flowing from the Gulph of Mexico, forces itself in among their islands, and brings them both clouds and warmth, the first to render their summers cool, and the second to moderate the severities of winter, the influence of the two being to give them a mild and equable climate. This explains why trees are less injurious to crops with them than with us; for the warmth that comes from the ocean, in fogs, can pass under the top of a tree, while that which comes from the sun cannot pass through it. With them, the soil is a little colder under a tree than otherwhere; with us, it is very much colder. Hence, the damage to the crop is little here, compared with what it is there.—But it is considerable here, probably ten times as much as the growth of the tree is worth.—Trees are an ornament to a country, and are conducive to health and long life; but their place is anywhere else than in cultivated fields. British farmers are acting accordingly; and if it is wise in them, where the damage is less, how much more so for American farmers, where it is greater.

In our land of scorching summers, let there be trees. It would be barbarous to root them out from our cultivated fields, where they are injurious, without at the same time, securing their growth in other places, where they are not only harmless, but pleasing to the eye, conducive to health, and often more profitable than any thing else the soil will grow. Let them stud our pasture lands, as gems of beauty and of comfort. Our cattle need the means of coolness in summer, and warmth in winter. Only by attending to this matter, shall we ever approach that excellence in this department, which our British brethren have attained. More depends upon cherishing the breeds we have, than upon importing new. Let trees line our highways.—Their roots and tops will be a little injurious to the bordering lands, but not much; the weary traveler and his beast will rest under their shade; our children will delight the palate from their produce; and our grand-children build their houses with the timber they grow. If our roadsides were adorned with a tree once in five rods, the rows alternating with each other, as far as convenient, the roads, with the exception of here and there a wet place, which might be intermitted if thought desirable, would be far better.—If one-fourth of these trees were rock maples, they would furnish sugar for the population, whenever it should be cheaper to manufacture than to buy; and no one knows what future times will be. Rural dwellings should be adorned by shade trees. An *American* farm-house, under a sun shining intensely at least two hundred and fifty whole days in a year, is a very different thing from an English country residence where the sun scarcely shines as many hours, and that mainly morning and evening. Yet the Englishman takes care to provide his residence with trees; the breezes that enter his windows come purified by a previous passage through dense foliage; while too often the American neglects to surround himself with those *conservators* of health and comfort; so that he and his family breathe air, not only scorching hot, but often surcharged with carbon and ammonia.—An American farm-house, without trees at a little distance, (not so near as to produce injurious dampness,) is out of all taste, is unfavorable to health and comfort, and in utter disregard of the great law of adaptation to circumstances of situation and climate.

I have before spoken of the British rent system, as distinguished from American ownership, and of the importance of applying capital, *cautiously* and yet *boldly*, to agricultural production. I have also now given my views, as instructed by a comparison of British with American usages, of the advantage of few inside fences or many, and of the importance of cultivating trees where they *should be*—scattered over pastures, condensed in rough places [illegible] at advantageously produce anything [illegible] and in the neighborhood [illegible] where [illegible] ers, [illegible] landlords, (perhaps [illegible] be nearer the truth to say both) have [illegible] time past. They are now slowly but [illegible] ly, as they go, correcting the error. Continually increasing produce will be the conseque. Had they made the correction fifty years ag they might have diminished the importation of corn by many millions of quarters. As a corn-exporting people, we will not complain that they did not make the correction sooner; nor, as a generous people, should we complain that they are making it now; although I venture to predict, that this and other improvements, which British agriculturists are bent on achieving will, with the exception of unfavorable years like the present, about as effectually shut us out of their market, as the old corn laws did. At least, I would not advise Americans to take more British manufactures than they need, with the hope of paying their balances in breadstuffs. The pay-day will come; no such thing as reputation will answer; and the pay, according to the present appearances of British agriculture and *British emigration*, will have to be made in gold, and not in wheat.

Some of your readers may think the points I have discussed are not as intimately connected with their daily business as others, and that I am dodging the real questions in which they are most concerned. I confess that I *am delaying*, on points of more practical, home importance, than any yet touched, but not with the intention of dodging them. Time, inquiry, patient investigation, and much reflection, are necessary.—Had I known the difficulty of drawing practical lessons on American husbandry from British usage, I should not have undertaken the mission I have, or should have demanded two years instead of six months for its accomplishment; but now that I have "stepped in," I will *go through* as well as I can, and as fast as I can go safely and truthfully. Respectfully yours,

J. A. NASH.

HEADING CABBAGES IN WINTER.

A friend and correspondent complains to us, that his cabbages do not manifest any disposition to form close and compact heads, and enquires what he shall do with them.

We would advise him to let them stand the usual time, and if they are not sufficiently formed then, to give them a chance to head during the winter, by adopting the following plan:

Dig a trench on the side of a hill, say a foot wide and two deep. Let it slope down hill sufficiently to drain off any water that may chance to find its way in. Put a layer of straw on the bottom. Pull the cabbages up by the roots, close the leaves together, and place them in the trench, head down and roots up. Place some straw between them and the sides of the trench. Then take a couple of boards and set them over the trench so as to form a roof, and cover the whole over with earth. In this way we have caused cabbages to form good heads during the winter, and take them out for use in the spring. By putting them down roots up, you prevent any dirt from getting in among the leaves. If the water gets in and stands among them, they will be in danger of rotting.—*Maine Farmer.*

MEASURING CORN IN THE CRIB.

As the season is approaching when our farmers will be shelling their corn for market, perhaps a rule for ascertaining the quantity they may have, in an easy and expeditious manner, may be of service to them. We find the following in an exchange:

"After leveling the corn, multiply the length and breadth of the house together, and the product by the depth, which will give the cubic feet of the bulk of corn; then divide this last product by twelve, and the quotient will be the number of barrels of shelled corn contained in the house or crib. If there be a remainder after the division, it will be so many twelfths of a barrel of shelled corn over."

As an example of this rule, a crib, twelve feet long, eleven feet wide, and six feet deep, contains seven hundred and ninety-two feet. This amount divided by twelve will give sixty-six as the number of barrels of shelled corn, or three hundred and thirty bushels, (as we see the writer allows five bushels to the barrel.) We give this rule for what it is worth, and our readers can test it for themselves.

AMERICANS IN AUSTRALIA.—A meeting of Americans was held at the Exchange Reading Rooms in Melbourne, on the 20th of June, to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, and among those appointed on the committee were George Mowton, Pennsylvania; F. Winslow Cobb, Delaware, N. Rogers, Jr., Maryland; J. H. Fisher, Virginia; O. H. Holden, North Carolina; Henry Whitin, South Carolina. The Fourth was, on its arrival, duly celebrated by a dinner, speeches, toasts, &c.

IMPROVEMENT OF TAR RIVER.—We were pleased to learn from one of the Commissioners, R. L. Myers, Esq., a few days since, that preparations are in progress for commencing forthwith the construction of a dam across Tar river, about four miles below Greenville. We were fully convinced, on Monday last, of the necessity for doing something in that way, when we found ourself grounded for about one hour in the steamer Amidas on a sand shoal two miles below Greenville.—*Southerner.*

MARYLAND TOBACCO CROP.—The Marlboro' Advocate states that the early planting of tobacco has been housed, and promises well as to the quality. The late planting, however, is in a precarious condition, heavy frosts having touched it during several nights past.

THE NE[illegible]

Devoted to the Interests of Education, Agriculture, and t[illegible]

VOL. II. GOLDSBORO', N. C., TH[illegible]

[illegible] Chairman [illegible] lect for me a list [illegible] persons of means, and having children [illegible] cate; and informed him that I wished to make this proposition, viz: If there should be several persons, each with one or more children to have instructed, I wanted each one to calculate the cost of educating these children at boarding schools—then to agree to contribute just *half* that amount to the Free School, on condition the committee would allow them to select a teacher, manage the school, &c., &c., they guaranteeing equal benefits in the school to all the children in the district.

It happened that the Chairman in question had the responsibility of educating several young ladies—and he had been casting about for the most economical plan. Being a practical man and not one of those disposed to use a vulgar phrase, to bite off his nose to spite his face, he readily saw the advantages of the plan, and immediately made a proposition to the committee of his district. They gave him the control of the $75 coming to the district—to this he added $75 more, and for the $150 and board, (which he was to furnish,) he got the promise of a good female teacher, understanding Music, Drawing, &c., &c., for eight months in the year. By this operation he will save from $75 to $100 per annum; and while he is saving this, instead of abusing the Common School because he furnishes, for the benefit of others, half the funds, he is grateful to it for opening a way by which his school expenses are diminished one-third at least, and those whom he has the care of instructing are kept away from the temptations of a distant boarding school.

Another gentleman, in an extreme eastern county, to whom I wrote on this subject, had anticipated me; and as I was afterwards at his house I found that he had gone over precisely the ground which had occupied my thoughts, and was in the practical enjoyment of the conclusions at which I had arrived. The public fund of his district amounted annually to $100; and to this he added $200, never asking any one else to contribute, and boarding free the teacher. In return he was allowed to select the teacher: and he had with him a very competent young man, teaching ten months in the year. The gentleman in question had a number of small boys to educate; and but for the Free School system he would have had to pay $300 instead of $200 to get a teacher at home, or to have expended some $400 in the neighboring village, with his children exposed to injurious influences on every side.

Now suppose that in every district where there are one, two or more families of means, desiring to educate their children well, this plan were pursued, what would be the result? And in this connection I wish it to be distinctly understood that I desire no one to contribute as much as it would cost him to educate his children in any other way.

Now, if the intelligent portion of the community would pursue this plan, or if they would only send their children to the Common Schools and take an active part in their management, the Schools themselves would be greatly improved, and the spirit of education would spread into that class who now refuse to send to any School. But my time will not permit me to pursue this branch of my subject farther except to make a few remarks concerning the idea of charity as associated with the Common Schools. They are precisely such a charity as the University—founded on exactly the same principle.—If there were no Colleges or Universities it would cost a gentleman from $25,000 to $35,000 to educate one son in the manner in which he can be educated at Chapel Hill. He would have to employ, at an annual salary of $1,000 to $1,500 a Professor of Mathematics, a Professor of Languages, a Professor of Chemistry, Philosophy, &c., a Professor of Political Economy, &c., and a Professor of Belles-Lettres, &c., then he would have to expend from $5,000 to $20,000 for chemical and philosophical apparatus, Libraries, &c., &c. In view of these difficulties the University was founded at the joint expenses of all the people, and for the same reasons funds are raised, in various ways, for other Colleges; and with these funds buildings are erected, books and apparatus purchased, and an annual income secured to pay part at least of the salaries of the Professors, and of the current expenses of the institution. After this much has been done by the public, the cost of a collegiate education to each student is diminished at least one hundred fold; and this is exactly the way in which our Common Schools operate. A common fund is provided at the joint expense of all, and in those counties which lay taxes for School purposes each one pays according to his means.

In short, the Common School systems of the United States are founded on this one great or important idea, to wit: That by throwing the burden of education on the whole community as a public tax, the cost to each individual, except to the very rich, is vastly diminished, and the chances of universal intelligence greatly enhanced.

On the same principle governments are established and the people taxed for their support; and he would be universally considered as a fool or a knave who would contend that only those having immediate business with the government or in the courts should contribute anything towards the expenses of an efficient administration of justice.

A government or a judiciary, supported by the voluntary subscriptions of litigant parties, would be a most disastrous failure; there would be no justice, no law, and no protection.

Common Schools are a common burden, and [illegible] in the [illegible] to [illegible] which [illegible] Having devoted this letter to the more wealthy and intelligent classes, and having addressed them in very plain language, I shall, in my next, take a similar liberty with the people at large, of all classes. I wish not to offend, and to do full justice to the motives of all; but I feel that I ought to speak plainly and to touch directly the points which need probing. Having to write at odd intervals, when wearied with travel, my style is more blunt than I would desire it to be; but my great purpose is, not to make a display of ingenious argument or of elegant composition, but to convey *ideas*, or at least to provoke or excite ideas among the people.

If I seem to speak harshly let it be remembered that I aim at the welfare of all—desiring to see the blessings of education and freedom secured to the poor and rich—the former started on an upward career of respectability, honor and happiness; and the latter not only secured in the enjoyment of their means, but made more wealthy and more happy by having their lots cast among a people universally moral, intelligent, independent and prosperous.

With great respect,

C. H. WILEY.

Murphy, Cherokee, N. C., Sept. 27, 1853.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

We stated, in our last, that $500,000 in North Carolina Bonds had been disposed of in New York at a premium of three per cent. The whole amount was taken by F. S. Lyon, Bank Commissioner of the State of Alabama; and, considering the high rates of interest in New York at the time, and the tightness in the money market, which was increased by the war news received on the day before the sale, the premium obtained may be regarded as in every respect fair and satisfactory. We learn that Mr. Lyon intended to bid 105, but lowered his figure on the reception of the war news referred to.

The bids were opened and awarded at three o'clock, P. M. on the 30th ult., at the Bank of the Republic, New York, Treasurer Courts being present; and also G. B. Lamar, President of said Bank, and John P. Brown and David Freeman, Esqs.

The first $500,000, it will be remembered, brought a fraction over five per cent; and the three per cent, realized on this sale, added to the five per cent. on the former, shows a clear premium of $40,000 on one million of dollars in bonds. This plain statement of facts—$40,000 made for the State, thus far on her bonds—is of itself the highest encomium which could be pronounced on the ability and unwearied perseverance of Mr. Treasurer Courts.—*Standard.*

HEAVY SNOW FOR THE SEASON.—We learn by a letter from Phillips, Franklin county, that on Wednsday before last snow fell in the town of Rangely to the depth of one foot. Between that place and Phillips travel was interrupted for several days in consequence. The trees bordering the road were so loaded with snow that they bent down and obstructed the way.—*Portland (Me.) Adv.*

THE RELEASE OF KOSZTA.—It is said that Austria hoped to have sent the news here of her intention to release Koszta in time to recall Mr. Hulsemann's recent note to Secretary Marcy. The cause of this cringing is a fear lest the U. States should get into a difficulty with Austria, and cripple her Navy, which may speedily be required to assist Russia in the struggle against Turkey and Hungary. It is also said that if our government had opportunity it would refuse to receive Koszta, except unconditionally.

COMFORT—Don't be afraid to marry a woman because she is a little snappish and cross now and then. Remember, the best apples are produced by engrafting on a crab. A woman that scolds and gets feverish may be rather trying to the patience, but she is always a divinity of cleanliness. Indeed, it is her love of neatness that makes her fret.

AWFUL.—He sat before a low table, and his pale fingers clutched with convulsive energy the handle of a knife. His brows were knit, and his lips tightly compressed, while the wild and unsettled expression of his eyes seemed to indicate the desperate purpose that was flashing through his excited brain. Suddenly he held the glittering steel to the light, he felt its keen edge and tapering point then with startling energy he raised the fatal knife on high and plunged it into the brest of a roast goose. The gravy run out in torrents, and the half famished young getleman left behind him as the only prowess, a pyramid of bones.

LARGE OX.—"Muscantine," an ox six years old, raised at Muscantine, Iowa, now *en route* for the World's Fair, is believed to be the largest ox in the United States. He is 6 feet 8 inches high, 17 feet and 4 inches long; girts 10 feet 7 inches, and if fatted, it is believed, would weigh over 4,000 lbs.

Woman's Rights Convention.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 7.—The Woman's Rights Convention assembled here had a most stormy session yesterday, which abounded in evidences of the folly of those composing it.

A series of resolutions were adopted, boldly claiming the exercise of the elective franchise, as one of woman's rights and her elegibility to political stations of honor and profit.

least, must mainly depend upon that success, which, during his present term of office, may crown his efforts. Taking this view of the subject, at the same time that we regard the Superintendent as an honorable man and good and useful citizen, we freely admit that he is doing every thing in his power for the cause of Common School education throughout North-Carolina.

But while we admit all this—all, indeed, that can be claimed for the zeal and industry of the Superintendent, in the discharge of his official duties, any discerning mind, by perusing his letters to the Governer, will at once see that they are destitute of point, and betray, in their author, a degree of inexperience in the workings of a good system of general education, totally incompatible with his high position and loud pretensions.

The letter, which we this day publish, covers over *two* columns of our paper, and, if it contains *as many* new, or good ideas on the subject of education, we candidly confess, we cannot perceive them. The letter opens in very attractive language—"I now proceed," says the Superintendent, "to point out what I conceive *to have been* errors in our management of the Common School system of the State." This promise riveted our attention to the letter, but, after we had read it carefully, we failed to realize that a single "error," worthy of the name, had been pointed out. We admit that, by many, erroneous notions may have been associated with the phrase, "Common Schools," but can scarcely allow the use of the phrase constitutes an "error in our management of the Common School system of the State." But, if the Superintendent regards the use of this phrase as an error, he is *in duty bound, we think, to recommend its disuse, which he has failed to do.* In denouncing it as an error, he takes away the only name by which his, or the so-called, system has hitherto been known, and suggests no other as a substitute. Now, if the use of "Common Schools," as an appellation, is erroneous, what shall we call the system hereafter?

Again: If the Superintendent insists that not the *phrase*, but the *notion* attached to it, constitutes the error of which he complains, what remedy does he offer? Why, simply that the *rich should patronize those schools*, and thus convince the poor that their notions are erroneous. This plan is, to our minds, a very suggestive one, as it clearly involves the idea of having *competent* teachers—men who have learned and studied their business, as well as another idea, no less important, namely: that these men shall receive pay commensurate with their knowledge, their duties, and the respectable social consideration to which they are entitled. If the Superintendent had said that, *incompetent teachers and poor pay*, instead of the erroneous opinion attached to the phrase "*Common Schools*," constituted the great monster error which the "system" has had to combat, he would have come nearer to the true state of the case, and uttered an opinion indicated by experience.

But the question recurs—What "errors" has the Superintendent pointed out in his last letter? Why, merely that some people affixed to the phrase, "Common Schools," an erroneous meaning, and, secondly, that the rich did not patronize such schools! All of which might have been plainly stated in almost as few *lines* as the Superintendent has taken *columns* in which to set forth his ideas. The whole matter would thus resolve itself into this plain fact, that if the people, in every neighborhood throughout the State, would unite and employ competent teachers, their schools would flourish and multiply, and their children would enjoy all the blessings of a liberal education.

We cannot conclude this brief notice of the Superintendent's letter, without calling attention to the following grand estimate. He says:

"But my time will not permit me to pursue this branch of my subject farther, except to make a few remarks concerning the idea of charity as associated with the Common Schools. They are precisely such a charity as the University—founded on exactly the same principle. If there were no Colleges or Universities it would cost a gentleman from $25,000 to $35,000 to educate one son in the manner in which he can be educated at Chapel Hill. He would have to employ, at an annual salary of $1,000 to $1,500, a Professor of Mathematics, a Professor of Languages, a Professor of Chemistry, Philosophy, &c., a Professor of Political Economy, &c., and a Professor of Belles-Lettres, &c., then he would have to expend from $5,000 to $20,000 for chemical and philosophical apparatus, Libraries, &c., &c."

To these remarks we have little to add. The letter is before the reader, and we cannot, therefore, by any possibility, we would not, do injustice to the Superintendent. Our strictures are written from good motives, and if they keep the

[illegible] erowd at [illegible]eld's, but, notwithstanding this, all had the pleasure of eating a plentiful supper, though some, poor fellows! could not get a bed—indeed, with such a throng, beds for all were out of the question. Ourself and cousin Whitaker, of the Telegraph, had the best of accommodations—the usual good luck of every traveller who, on *ordinary* occasions, "puts up" with our old friend and acquaintance, Mr. Whitfield. But not to landlords only, is the comfort of travellers to be attributed. Much is due to those gentlemen who aid them in the supervision of affairs; and, in this respect, mine host Whitfield seems to have been lucky in securing the services and assistance of a polite and affable young gentleman, Mr. John Farrel, who seems ready at every point to supply the wants and contribute to the information of the guest.

But we are on our way to the Fair. The agricultural spirit of North Carolina, long lost in the slumbers of apathy and neglect, is now fully aroused, and is moving in majestic grandeur over the face of the Old North State. Why it has slumbered so long we will not undertake to say *now*, but that it is in successful motion we have abundant proof on the very spot where we now write. The Farmers of Eastern Carolina, from New Hanover to the Virginia line, are fully represented this morning at Weldon. The theme of every tongue is agriculture, and the direct object of every man's future attention seems to be the improvement of his soil and his domestic animals. Politics, for the time, are lulled to repose, and Education and Agriculture engross the public mind. *A new era* has truly dawned upon us, and a new system of things is about to be introduced. Our schools and our farms, the bulwarks and glory of our happy land, are destined to improve with every returning season, *until ignorance shall have flown from our borders*, and until the wilderness and solitary places shall have blossomed as the rose. In this grand march to honor, and wealth, and power, the public eye must be fixed—immoveably fixed on the schoolmaster. In vain will we talk of making scientific farmers until the schoolmaster becomes a scientific man. And while brute matter—while the improvement of farms and stock, occupy justly the attention of the farmer, we hope he will never for a moment forget that the improvement of his child's mind is incalculably more important. Keeping those two objects in view, he must do the one, and not leave the other undone.

We would gladly extend our remarks on this, our favorite theme, but inability to hold our pen, compels us to desist. One word, however, before closing. Before any of our contemplated improvements come fully to perfection, Intemperance must be banished from our land. It is lamentable to witness its ruinous effects upon our citizens, and that still so few are willing to lend a hand in extirpating the vice. When will our Hotel keepers cease to dish out the waters of destruction to their thoughtless guests! and when will public opinion compel them to desist?

We leave this place at half-past one for Raleigh, whither we are going to gain information for the readers of the Era. Our next number will contain an account of what we shall see and hear.

P. S. Since our writing the above, we learn that Mr. Whitfield has associated with him two other gentlemen in the management of his business. They are both known favorably to many of our readers, and we observe that both are equally active and obliging in attending to the wants of their guests. We allude to D. G. Briggs and W. J. Squiggings, to whom, with Mr. W. we are deeply indebted for their kind attentions, and to whom we wish the most abundant success and happiness.

THE MAILS.

On last Sunday morning, the 16th, we received a letter from a friend, on important business, dated in Onslow on the 6th. Where has it been? Ten days from Onslow to Goldsboro'! The letter contained the names of the following new subscribers, who will see the reason why the paper did not reach them sooner: Ed. Smith, G. L. Smith, Robert Kennedy, John Edwards, and Amos W. Askew.

We saw the other day the plan of Carolina City, the embyro town on Beaufort Harbor. It is beautifully and regularly laid off, with due regard to health, comfort and convenience. The width of the streets is to be 60 feet, and the blocks are each to be 320 feet square. Public squares are to be reserved, and planted with ornamental shade trees, &c. The whole fronts on Beaufort Harbor with a water margin of about two miles. On the other side of the City runs Calico Creek, a stream well adapted to Steam navigation.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

Man is the half of a duplicate, unmarried, the better half, like a misspent hour is lost forever.

[illegible] scription

[illegible]'e Anima[illegible]? Oh, consistency!

Book Farming—that is, information pro[illegible] from well-written agricultural works—put[illegible] practice, *is valuable.* The experience of [illegible]y Wake County Planters testifies to that fact, and there are no publications so well adapted to the wants of the young, as well as the old farmer, as the Monthly Agricultural Works of the present age; and none, that we know of, contains so much valuable information as the "Farmers' Journal," issued from this city.

We are indebted to the Giraffe for the foregoing piece of *sage* counsel, intended, no doubt, to affect *fools*, who never ponder on what they read.

How the Giraffe will undertake to prove that "*Monthly* Agricultural Works" are better than weekly, we cannot undertake to say. We hope, however, he will allow the people, in this respect, to judge for themselves, and conclude, withal, that many of the people know what is "best adapted" to their wants as well as *he* can tell them.

Of the merits of the New Era as an agricultural work, it does not become us to speak. We are satisfied with the encouragement we have hitherto received and are *now* receiving, and, in plain language, our hopes are high and ardent that the New Era will long outlive the secret enmity of all its covert foes.

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN FARMING.

The New-England Farmer relates the following thrilling incident connected with agriculture, which we cannot omit to lay before our readers. It truly shows what industry and perseverance can accomplish:

THE CRIPPLE'S FARM.—At the mass meeting of farmers, in Concord, Mass., in March last, Hon. John W. Proctor gave an illustration of what energy and perseverance can do, under the most discouraging and unfavorable circumstances for improving one's own condition, by improving, at one and the same time, the soil and the mind. "A few years since," said Mr. Proctor, "Simeon L. Wilson, of Methuen, sent in his statement to the Committee on Farms, of the Essex Society, which, when the facts came to be known, awakened much interest. It appeared that this cultivator of the soil had been a cripple from his youth, with no command of his lower extremities whatever, and only able to move from place to place, as moved by others, or in the little go gig that his ingenuity had constructed. He had come in possession of about an acre of what was deemed a *worthless bog* situated by the side of the way; for years claimed by no one—and had contrived to drain it, and to cover it from adjoining knolls, so that he grew thereon a nursery of more than twelve thousand fruit trees, and a variety of fruit of fine quality in considerable abundance. In fact, he so managed as to be able to sell enough to support himself and his mother, from the products of this reclaimed acre; thereby saving the town one hundred dollars a year, to which they would otherwise have been properly subjected." In the close of his statement, the cripple exclaims with devout reverence to that Providence which had so greatly favored him on his little plantation of an acre of the "worthless bog:"

"I'm monarch of all I survey;
My right there is none to dispute."

What a lesson for these stalwart farmers, with great farms and healthy sons, to study and put to practice in reclaiming their wet lands and irrigating the dry ones upon their farms! "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The South, in the glorious race of "Improvement," is at last, showing its mettle, and, we trust, may yet come out *foremost.* In the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, especially, a great change has taken place within the last four years, and is still going on. We see in these States railroads progressing, agriculture improving, mines opened, manufactures established, and their resources developed in a thousand ways. It gladdens the heart of a Southern man to find that his own section of country can now compare favorably with the other portions of the Union and that its strength and power are about to be renewed. This is the result which the *practical* States Rights man loves to contemplate—because he knows that the South must, in that event, exercise its just influence in the goverment, and that *then*, there will be no danger of inroads upon our rights, or disturbance of our peace.—*Alex. Gazette.*

MRS. BEECHER STOWE A SMUGGLER.—You will have observed by the police reports in the New York papers, that Mrs. Stowe, after disgracing her sex and country, so far as she could, came passenger in the Arctic, and was caught smuggling by the Custom House Officers of New York. She said she had nothing in her trunks except her clothes and wearing apparel, but the practised and vigilant officers of the Customs searched them, and found *whole pieces of Irish Linen*, and other articles, which, by the laws of the United States had to pay duties. This is a characteristic and fit winding up of her European tour. Out of 200 passengers on board the Arctic, from East, West, North, and South, only two spoke to her during the passage or had any social converse with her, she being an object of general disgust and avoidance.—*Beacon Correspondent.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial *Advertiser* gives a very interesting account [illegible] the mineral resources of Chatham and Guil[illegible] counties in North Carolina.

We extract as follows;

On Deep River, in the county of Chatham, beds of coal of excellent quality may be seen cropping out in many places very convenient and accessible, and in a way so inviting that they seem to say. "Why don't you take me out?" The coal is of bituminous character, though much [illegible]perior to the Cumberland coal, almost free [illegible]m smut. Some specimens recently found re[illegible]le the celebrated cannel coal.

Owing to the want of means of transportation, no coal has yet been mined for market; but as soon as the river improvements and the rail road to Fayetteville are completed, several companies will be ready to send coal forward.—One company have, at Farmville, already opened a shaft or slope in a regular seam, two or three hundred feet, which is ready for being worked. They are now putting up a steam engine for working it, and have all the necessary buildings erected.

At a place called Egypt, another Northern company are testing their lands by boring, and from evidences already brought up, will, no doubt, be successful in finding a satisfactory de[illegible]osit. [illegible] the Haughton property, [illegible] valuable bed of fine bit[illegible]ge.

[illegible]bards, Randol[illegible]ities [illegible] are indications of the deposits of copper [illegible]ttered all over the country, and many parties are "testing mines," as they term it, but in reality only searching for them and in a hap-hazzard sort of way.

In Guilford I visited one mine containing well defined loades, which have been regularly opened for working, and from which much valuable ore has already been raised and shipped to market—viz the Fentress or Stith mine, belonging to the North Carolina Copper Company. I went down one of the shafts to see for myself, and did see a vein of ore rich in quality and apparently increasing in size: from which I "mined" as pretty a specimen of cuprecus ore as any proprietor would like to look at. From this shaft—about one hundred feet deep—was taken, while sinking it, the large quantities of rich ore which so astonished every one, and proved to be a mine of great value.

That iron, coal and copper are to be found of rich qualities and in great abundance in the counties of Chatham, Randolph and Guilford, no one can doubt who will take the trouble to travel through them with his eyes open. There, enterprise, properly directed, and capital judiciously employed, may find returns sufficient to satisfy almost the boundless cupidity of man, or amply reward him for the more laudable desire to make available the treasuries which Providence has so bountifully deposited for his use.—And when the river improvements and the rail and plank roads, now in the course of construction, shall be completed, there will be seen flowing from that region a current of wealth that will surprise even its own citizens. "Old Rip" will rub his eyes in astonishment that he so long slept on such a pile of treasure; and will, anon, see factories, villages and cities spring up where now, lands remote from market give poor reward to the husbandman, and where water-falls in boisterous glee, waste, over rugged rocks their useful but neglected powers.

With almost every mineral in her bosom; with fertile lands producing nearly all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life; with abundant water-power; with a climate unsurpassed by any State in the Union; and—not least in the account—with a reputation spotless, the Old North State is destined to a high place among her sisters.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

Never since its foundation to the present time, have North Carolinians had more reason to be proud of their State University than at present. With a Faculty second to none, and the number, of students almost as great as the foremost, our University occupies a commanding position.—The influence of her sons has been felt from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and Europe can bear proof of their prowess, One son has occupied the President's chair, and the United States Senate has twice been presided over by her graduates. In several administrations her influence has been felt in the Cabinet. The history of Congress bears witness to the ability of numerous Alumni. Her sons have repeatedly represented their country at foreign courts. The Bishops of five States point with pride to our University as their Alma Mater.—Every profession is honored by her graduates, and in every situation they have shown themselves worthy of their diplomas.

The Faculty at present number thirteen. Two new Professorships have been instituted, and will go into operation in January next.

Thinking it would be interesting to our readers throughout the State, to know the relative numbers of each county, we have prepared a list of those counties that have students here with the number attached. The counties not in the table have no representatives. Orange 24, Cumberland 13, Warren 11, Chatham 11, Wake 10, New Hanover 10, Guilford 9, Robeson 9, Caswell 6, Richmond 7, Halifax 6, Mecklenburg 6, Granville 5, Edgecombe 6, Montgomery 5, Northampton 4, Anson 4, Bertie 4, Franklin 3, Bladen 8, Chowan 3, Person 2, Nash 2, Wayne 2, Pitt 2, Alamance 2, Rowan 2, Gates 2, Moore 2, Martin 2, Gaston 2, Davidson 2, Pasquotank 2, Duplin 2, Beaufort 2, McDowell 1, Forsythe 1, Hyde 1, Stanly 1, Carteret 1, Randolph 1, Burke 1, Johnston 1, Lenoir 1, Greene 1, Craven 1, Haywood 1, Alabama 12, Mississippi 8, South Carolina 6, Tennessee 5, Florida 5, Louisiana 4, Virginia 4, Georgia 2, Arkansas 2, Texas 1.

By this table it is seen that Orange has the greatest number. Several counties have only one, and a great many none. It seems to us that every county should have at least one representative here. There are young men in each county prepared and able to come to college.—We think those counties, unrepresented at the University, should make it a point to send their young men here, and thus to swell the number as large as any similar institution in the Union. It will, also, be noticed that other States are sending more of their sons than formerly.

The present prosperity of the University is owing to our energetic President and Faculty.—Two new branches have just been instituted and still more are wanted. The Trustees *must act.* Our wants are imperious. Give us larger halls and more buildings. And our Chapel is entirely too small for the increased number of visitors at commencement. Why don't the Trustees look to these things? The reputation of the University as welll as the increasing number of students *demand* them to act.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We learn that Dr. E. C. Fisher of Virginia, has been appointed superintendent of the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ATLANTIC.

The steamer Atlantic, with Liverpool dates of the 5th inst., and 200 passengers, arrived at New-York on the morning of the 16th. Among her passengers were Lieut. Maury and Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The latest report represents that war between Turkey and Russia has formally commenced. A dispatch from Vienna, dated Oct. 3d, states that the Divan, at a grand council held that day, had resolved upon a declaration of war against Russia, and that the Sultan, against the advice of the Four Powers, had signed the declaration.

A report says that hostilities had already commenced. Omar Pacha had previously made a strong demand for leave to fight before the winter set in. The Russians were supposed to be moving to attack the Turkish position at Routchouk.

Previous accounts had put a different face on matters. The meeting of the Emperors at Olmutz had terminated, and a new proposition was to be made to the Porte, Austria again siding with France, England and Prussia, and conferences were to be resumed at Vienna.

But a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, of the 26th, stating that the Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire had recommended the Sultan to declare war, had caused an immediate meeting of the British Cabinet, and excited the greatest apprehension in the public mind. The Sultan's decision was not then known, but was hourly expected at Marseilles.

TURKEY.—Turkey was generally quiet.

The Russians had been officially ordered by the Russian Minister of War to winter in the Principalities.

The allied fleets remained at Besi Ka Bay.

Martin Koszta was to embark on the 21st, on board the barque Miniosa, for the United States. Austria assenting to the embarkation. Mr. Brown was at Smyrna to see him off.

ENGLAND.—The cholera was slowly spreading in Liverpool.

The packet ship Isaac Wright, with 600 passengers for New-York, had struck on the Irish coast, and leaked badly. A steamer had been sent to her assistance.

LATEST—MOST IMPORTANT.—The London Morning Chronicle of the 4th October publishes a fourth edition, in which it states that the Divan, convoked by the Sultan had declared for war, and that the Sultan, against the advice of the four Powers, had signed the declaration, and that hostilities had commenced. That evening's London Globe, the Ministerial paper only issued, (5 o'clock, P. M.) gives this information, and states that although not in a position to confirm it, they do not doubt the statement. The funds have fallen to 91¼, at which price much business was done. This is the quotation at 2 o'clock that day.

This telegraphic despatch caused an immediate meeting of the British Cabinet, and much apprehension among the public.

Courier hourly expected at Marseilles.

Constantinople and Turkey generally quite tranquil. No hostilities.

FREE FIGHT.—The North Carolina Standard, (Dem.,) the North Carolina Patriot, (Whig,) and *the* Freedom's Blade, (*sui generis,*) are all down on the Spirit of the Age, for advocating a prohibitory liquor law in this State; and as if not exactly confident of the strength of the forces already in the ring, the last mentioned calls on *brother* Gales of the Register to "pitch in," which would make it four to one. Now, we advise Gales to keep out of the scrape. Three to one is enough, especially when *the* Freedom's Blade forms one of the number. It is hardly fair to be using deadly weapons in such a contest; nevertheless, Gorman will, we have no doubt, whip the "whole kit and poodle" of them, provided they don't take foul hold on him.—Agitate—agitate! gentlemen: *truth* can never be injured by being discussed. Keep your tempers—don't blackguard each other, (remember, Blade,) but discuss *principles;* use *arguments,* and let the one who gets the worse cry "'nough," like a man ought, and quit the contest. But, Gales, do you keep out of it.

War. News.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee, communicated his annual message to the Legislature of that State on the 7th inst, It occupies only three columns of the Nashville Banner. The receipts into the State Treasury during the year amounted to $,202,046, and the expenditures to $1,-218,387. The taxable property in the State is valued at $186,626,119, being an average of lands of $3 84 per acre, and of slaves at $547 25. The public debt, exclusive of current charges, and bonds issued to certain companies, amount to nearly $5,000,000. A further extension of the free banking system is recommended, and the favorable consideration of the Legislature is invoked in behalf of the projected Blue Ridge, the Nashville and Henderson, and the Tennessee Railroads. The establishment of common schools and a rigid scrutiny into the affairs of the several Banks in the State, are strongly urged, and an agricultural and geological survey of the State suggested, by way of developing its mineral resources.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

The railroad from Wilmington to Weldon, passes through the town of Goldsboro'. What is now a pretty inland town, was a few years ago. an uncultivated waste.

On our return home from the North the past summer, we stopped a day at Goldsboro', and took lodgings at the Hotel known as Mrs. Griswold's. There are two hotels in the town, and both kept by widow ladies. We cannot speak but of the one we stopped at, which we feel bound to say is decidedly the best hotel we ever stopped at in so small a town. Everything is in applepie order, servants unusually attentive, fare excellent, chambers comfortable, &c. It is fatigueing to travel through from Charleston to New York without stopping once or twice, and Goldsboro' is one of the places to stop at.

We were suprised to find three papers published in such a small place. The advertising patronage must be the means of their support.—*The Lancaster Ledger.*

REFUSAL TO CARRY THE U. S. MAIL.—The Worcester (Mass.) Railroad Company have refused to carry the U. S. mail at the price offered by the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General offers $75 a mile, which is $10 a mile above the old contract; the road demands $100 a mile. It is said they admit that the price offered would pay them well, but, as other roads receive the amount they demand, they conceive they should receive it.

The best cure for dyspepsia is to collect bills for a newspaper. If that dont give you an appetite you might as well sell your stomach for tripe, and have done with it.

Ladies' Department.

BARNUN'S BEARDED LADY.

In looking over a French scientific work on the subject of beards, a day or two since, we stumbled on a curious chapter of collected facts as to the women of different epochs who have chanced to be bearded; and the opening question of the writer—"*Shall women be disinherited of beard to all eternity*"—made us fancy that a translation of the historical part of it might be interesting:

Hippocrates cites an instance of a woman of Abdena, named Phetusa, whose husband, Pytias, was long kept in exile, and who waked one morning, with a beard which had grown in the night.

Queen Marguerite, of the Prays-Bas, had a face quite covered with a long and strong beard.

There was a Swedish woman enlisted among the grenadiers of Charles XII., who had a beard a foot and a half long. She was made prisoner at the battle of Pultowa, and carried to St. Petersburg, where she was presented to the Czar in 1724.

In the cabinet of curiosities at Stuttgard, is to be seen the potrait of a woman named Bartel Graetje, whose chin is darkened with an umbrageous beard.

In 1725, the Carnival at Venice was remarkable for a dancer of the first-sin sex, who astonished the gay world no less by her remarkable grace than by the black and profuse beard upon her chin.

There is a race of women in Ethiopia, according to the Leblond, who are heavily bearded.

It is recorded in the Pogonias, that the women of Athens wore artificial beards, which they arranged with most illusory effect upon their cheeks, from their own hair, and which enabled them to figure upon the ramparts of soldiers.

The women at Lombardy, at one time, formed themselves into military companies, and wore artificial beards; but continued the fashion of beards long after they had given up fife and drum, and ceased wishing to repel or be formidable.

Cicero records a law against the practice of some secret by which the Roman women were, at one time, enabled to produce a beard.

A police report, of France, in 1845, mentions a witness, who, on being summoned to the stand as Madame Lefort, showed a bearded face above the crowd. The magistrate reminded the sheriff that it was a *lady* who was called, not a *gentleman*—but the subsequent appearance of the shoulders and chest corrected his misapprehension, though the court was silent for some seconds, with astonishment at the beard.

A case of slander occasioned some trouble at Paris in the time of Louis XIII., arising from a curious misapprehension. A Monsieur Vaucelas called on a widow, Madame Pilon, to inquire as to the renting of a house. Her intimate friend, Madame de Castille, chanced to have shared her bed the night previous, and the gentleman calling early, was asked to speak to the fair proprietress, without troubling her to rise. She had been in the habit of making herself younger looking by shaving; and was, at the time, living in seclusion, but in the enjoyment of a luxuriant beard. Mons. Vaucelas, seeing one of the occupants of the bed bearded and the other not, naturally mistook the matter, and circulated an injurious report accordingly.—It was corrected, but not till after some perplexing circumstances.

The Mengiana gives the following uncomplimentary explanation for the reason why ladies are not bearded by Nature:

Saisis-tu pourquoi, cher camrade
Le beau sexe n'est point barbu?
Babillard comme il est ou n'aurait jamais pu
Le raser sans estafilade,

or, in simple English, because woman never could hold her chin still long enough to be shaved! (But it is audacious in us, even to quote such a calumny so immediately upon the heels of a Woman's Rights Convention.)—*Home Journal.*

FINDING A WIFE'S TONGUE.

Mr. H. affronted his wife, who to punish him, resolved to act dumb when he was present, and so well did she maintain her resolution that a week passed away and not a word did she utter in his presence. She performed her household duties as usual, but not a word did she speak—He tried to coax her out of her whim, but in vain. At last he tried the following plan to overcome her resolution, by working on her curiosity—the most ungovernable of female propensities. Returning one evening from his employment, his lady sat there as usual mute.—The closet was examined, the bed-rooms, drawers, boxes, shelves; everything that could be possibly thought of was overhauled.

His wife was struck with astonishment at his unaccountable behaviour, and so he proceeds in his search. She became very nervously anxious to find out what he was in search of. What could it be? She looked in his face, if possible to glean from his expression, the object of his search, but no go, he was sober as a judge. He lifted the edge of the carpet, looking under the table cover, and finally approached her chair, looked under it, and even going so far as to brush her dress partially aside, as if what he sought might be hid there. She could stand it no longer. She burst out—

'Bob, What are you looking for?'
He smiled and answered;
'Your tongue, and I've found it.'

HOME.—Love watches over the cradle of the infant—over the couch of the aged—over the welfare of each and all; to be happy, man retires from the out door world to his home. In the household circle the troubled heart finds consolation, the disturbed finds rest, the joyous finds itself in its true element. Pious souls, when they speak of death, say that they go home.—Their longing for heaven is to them a home sickness. Jesus also represents the abodes of eternal happiness under the picture of a home, a father's house.—Does not this tell us that the earthly home is appointed to be a picture of heaven and a foretaste of that higher home?—*National Magazine.*

SISTERLY AFFECTION.—A FACT.—At a 'protracted meeting' held whilom not a thousand miles from Ballston Spa, an ancient sister in the church arose and relieved herself as follows:—'I see young ladies here that think more of the gewgaws, furbelos, ribbons and laces than they do of their Creator. I loved them once, and adorned my hat with French artificial flowers; bright colored ribbons and sky blue trimming, but I found they were dragging me down to destruction, *and I took them off and gave them to my sister!*'

DR. IVES.—The New York Times states that Dr. Ives, formerly Anglican Bishop of North Carolina, and now a convert to the Catholic Church, is about to put forth a controversial work, containing the reason of his conversion.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

Youth's Department.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

PART V.

METEOROLOGY.

CHAP. III.—CLOUDS.

Section III.—*Rain, Snow, Hail.*

Q. What two things are essential to cause hail?

A. Two strata of clouds having opposite electricities, and two currents of wind. The lower cloud (being negative) is the one precipitated in hail.

Q. When is the vapor of the air or clouds precipitated in hail, rain, or snow?

A. When the air is saturated with vapor, and a cold current condenses it; it is then no longer able to hold all its vapor in solution, and some of it falls as rain.

Section IV.—*Mist, Fog, Frost.*

Q. What is the cause of mist?

A. Currents of air from the water coming in contact with colder land currents.

Q. Why are the currents of air from the land colder than those blowing over water?

A. Because the earth radiates heat after sunset, more freely than water, consequently the air which comes in contact with the land is colder than that which comes in contact with the water.

Q. Why are windows often covered with thick mist, and the frames wet with standing water?

A. Because the temperature of the external air always falls at sun-set, and chills the window glass with which it comes in contact.

Q. How does this account for the mist and water on a window?

A. As the warm vapor of the room touches the cold glass it is chilled and condensed into mist; and the mist (collecting into drops) rolls down the window-frame in little streams of water.

Q. Does the glass of a window cool down more rapidly than the air of the room itself?

A. Yes; because the air is kept warm by fires, and by the animal heat of the people in the room; in consequence of which, the air of a room suffers very little diminution of heat from the setting, of the sun.

Q. Whence arises the vapor of a room?

A. 1st.—The very air of the room contains vapor;

2d.—The breath and insensible perspiration of the inmates increase this vapor; and

3d.—Hot dinners, the steam of tea, and so on increase it still more.

Q. What is meant by "the insensible perspiration?"

A. From every part of the human body, an insensible and invisible perspiration issues all night and day; not only in the hot weather of summer, but also in the coldest day of winter.

Q. If the perspiration be both insensible and invisible how is it known that there is any such perspiration?

A. If you put your naked arm into a clean, dry glass tube, the perspiration will condense on the glass like mist.

Q. Why are carriage windows very soon covered with thick mist?

A. Because the warm vapor of the carriage is condensed by the cold glass, and covers it with a thick mist.

Q. Why is the glass window cold enough to condense the vapor of the carriage?

A. Because the inside of a carriage is much warmer than the outside; and the glass window is made cold by contact with the external air.

Q. Where does the warm vapor of the carriage come from?

A. The warm breath and insensible perspiration of the persons riding, load the air of the carriage with warm vapor.

Q. What is the cause of the pretty frost-work seen on bed-room windows in winter time?

A. The breath and insensible perspiration of the sleeper (coming in contact with the ice-cold window) are frozen by the cold glass, and form those beautiful appearances seen in our bed-rooms on a winter morning.

Q. Why is the glass of a window colder than the walls of a room?

A. Because glass is so excellent a radiator, that it parts with its heat more rapidly than the walls do.

Q. Why is a tumbler of cold water made quite dull with mist, when brought into a room full of people?

A. Because the hot vapor of the room is condensed upon the cold tumbler, with which it comes in contact; and changes its invisible and gaseous form into that of a thick mist.

Q. Why is a glass made quite dull by laying a hot hand upon it?

A. Because the insensible perspiration of the hot hand is condensed upon the cold glass, and made perceptible.

Q. Why are wine-glasses made quite dull, when they are brought into a room full of company?

A. Because the hot vapor of the room (coming in contact with the cold wine-glasses) is condensed upon them, and covers them with vapor, like dew.

Q. Why does this misty appearance go off, after a little time?

A. Because the glass becomes of the same temperature as the air of the room; and will no longer chill the vapor which touches it, and condenses it into mist.

Q. Why is a wine-glass (which has been brought out of a cellar into the air) covered with a thick mist in summer time?

A. Because the vapor of the hot air is condensed into a thick mist by contact with the cold glass.

Q. Why does breathing on a glass make it quite dull?

A. Because the hot breath is condensed by the cold glass; and, therefore, covers it with a thick mist.

Q. Why are the walls of a house covered with wet in a sudden thaw?

A. Because the walls (being thick) cannot change their temperature so fast as the air; in consequence of which, they retain their cold after the thaw has set in.

Q. How does "retaining their cold" account for their being so wet?

A. As the vapor of the warm air touches the cold walls, it is chilled and condensed into water; which either sticks to the walls or trickles down in little streams.

Q. Why does a thick, well-built house contract more damp of this kind than an ordinary one?

A. Because the walls are much thicker; and (if the frost has penetrated far into the bricks) they will be sometime before they are reduced to the same temperature as the air.

Q. Why are balusters, &c., damp after a thaw?

A. Because they are made of some very close-grained varnished wood, which cannot change its temperature so fast as the air.

THE ESCAPE OF JOHN MITCHEL.—A correspondent of the New York Times has furnished that paper with the following particulars of the escape of John Mitchel from Van Dieman's Land:

His friends having made the necessary preliminary arrangements, he proceeded to the police office of the district where he resided, and with his usual politeness, handed to the magistrate a letter containing a resignation of his "ticket of leave." The magistrate, as was his duty, immediately opened it and, "with spectacles on nose," commenced devouring its important contents. As our friend John had had the advantage of a prior reading, he did not care to listen to a recital, and consequently he left the august presence of his honor, and in a moment was on the back of a trusty steed, which two of his (and our) friends had saddled and waiting for him near by. The three, each well mounted, rode with becoming haste to the sea coast, where a boat awaited them, and the noble Mitchel was soon pacing the deck of a vessel, at the masthead of which flaunted the stars and stripes. That flag has floated over many a true man, but never over one truer to the cause of liberty throughout the world, and to every ennobling sentiment and feeling, than John Mitchel. The vessel immediately put to sea, and is now on her way to the harbor of New York.

The writer is inclined to believe that John Martin, another of the prisoners, is with him, but of this he is not certain. Mrs. Mitchel and her six children have sailed from Hobart Town, and are now on their way to join Mrs. Mitchel in New York.

FROST AND THE TOBACCO CROP IN VIRGINIA.—A letter in the Lynchburg Virginian, from a gentleman in Nelson county, Va., dated the 11th inst, says:

The frost last night, to my great surprise, made a clear sweep of all the outstanding tobacco in this region. I am now convinced that the frost and knife together have shortened the crop about one-half. All of the tobacco standing on James river, where it was thought the fogs would protect it from the frost, is bitten black; no mistake about it, as I have seen it with my own eyes.

On the 8th inst. there were only 1,200 hhds. in the warehouses at Lynchburg, and the Virginian estimates that the sixty manufacturing establishments in that town will require from 60 to 90 hhds. a day. The high prices at which tobacco has ranged through the season, it says must have drawn in nearly the entire stock from the country. The result is obvious. The supply will fall far short of the demand sn Lynchburg, and the factories will be compelled to suspend, or greatly diminish their operations. From Richmond and Petersburg there are accounts of a like scrsity of stock on hand.

The Richmokd Enquirer also states that many planters, not only in Nelson County, but in Amherst, Buckingham, Prince Edward, Abpomattox, Rockbridge, Campbell, Bedford, Botetourt, Roanoke and Franklin counties, as well as counties lower down on the Roanoke river, suffered severely, by the frost catching much unripe tobacco in the fields.

VISITS TO THE PRESIDENT.—It is announced that during the remainder of the present month the President will receive visitors only on Thursday and Saturday of each week, between the hours of one and two o'clock, p. m.

THE MARKETS.

[Reported expressly for the New Era.]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET,—Oct.. 17, 1853.

Bacon,	9	@ 9½	Feathers,	00	@ 40
Beeswax,	00	@ 26	Corn,	0 65	@ 70
Candles—			Oats,	50	@ 00
Fayetteville mould,		16	Peas,	90	@ 00
Adamantine,	30	@ 35	Swedes Iron,	00	@ 5
Sperm,	40	@ 50	English,	3½	@ 4
Coffee, Rio,	12	@ 12½	Nails,	00	@ 6
Laguira,	11½	@ 12	Oils, Linseed,	75	@ 80
St. Domingo,	10	@ 10½	Tanner's,	65	@ 70
Java,	13	@ 15	Sack Salt,	1 75	@ 00
Cotton—			Alum "	28	@ 35
Strictly prime,	00	@ 11	Sugars—		
Prime to fair,	9¾	@ 10¼	Loaf,	10	@ 11½
Cotton Bagging—			Crushed,	9¾	@ 11
Gunny,	14	@ 15	St. Croix,	00	@ 9
Dundee,	12½	@ 15	Porto Rico,	7	@ 8½
Burlaps,	10	@ 12	N. Orleans,	6	@ 8
Domestic Goods—			Tallow,	10	@ 0
Bro. Sheeting, 4 qr.		8	Tobacco, leaf,	2½	@ 4
Osnaburgs,	00	@ 10	White Lead,	2½	@ 3
Cotton yarns,	16½	@ 17	Window Glass—		
Flour, super.	6 00	@ 0 00	8x10	2	@ 2½
" fine,	5 75	@ 0 00	10x12	2¾	@ 3
" X	5 50	@ 0 00	Wool,	25	@ 00

WILMINGTON, Oct. 18, 10 A. M.

Naval Stores.—In Turpentine the transactions yesterday reached about 750 bbls at former quotations —$3 30 for virgin and yellow dip, ℔ 280 lbs.; at which the market closed firm, with a fair demand for the article. No sales this morning.——We have no sales to report in Spirits Turpentine, and market quiet and dull. One or two parcels on market yesterday, for which 55c. were offered, but holders refuse to sell at this price and are asking higher rates. ——Nothing done in Rosin that we hear of.——175 bbls Tar changed hands this morning at $2 25 ℔ bbl.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17, 1853.

The indefinite character of the Atlantic's news has unsettled the Flour market. Sales of to-day of 1,200 bbls. Howard street bands at $6 87½; also, 250 bbls. do. at $6 81½, and 1,000 bbls. do., for delivery in December, at $6 81½ ℔ bbl. Holders generally were unwilling to take less than $6 87 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour 4 87 @ $5, and Corn Meal $4 ℔ bbl. A fair amount of Grain was offered on 'change this morning, with a good attendance. The market, however, was unsettled, in consequence of the obscure and indefinite advices by the Atlantic, from Europe, and the true state of affairs between Turkey and Russia. We learn that privave letters by the Atlantic are also uncertain upon this subject. Under these circumstances the Grain market is unsettled, and sales were small, there being not much disposition to operate either on the part of buyers or sellers. The tightness of the money market here and in New York, together with the advance in freights, have their effect. About 18,000 bushels of Wheat offered, with only small sales at 1 34 @ $1 38 for good to prime red, to 1 40 @ 1 44 ℔ bushel for white. No family flour white offered. Inferior lots 3 to 10 cents ℔ bushel below the above quotations. Corn duller—about 17,000 bushels offered and only a few hundred bushels sold at 80 cents for yellow, to 80 @ 81 cents ℔ bushel for white. Maryland and Virginia Rye 75 @ 77 cents ℔ bushel. Oats, good to prime Maryland and Virginia 43 @ 47 cents, inferior do. 40 @ 42 cents ℔ bushel. Seeds quiet. Clover 6 00, Timothy 2 87 @ $3 12, and Flaxseed $1 20 ℔ bushel. Rio Coffee 11¼ @ 11¾ cents ℔ lb. Sugars and Molasses unchanged. But little doing in Provisions. We quote Mess Pork nominal at 17 25 @ $27 50 ℔ bbl. Mess Beef $16 ℔ bbl. Sales of Bacon shoulders at 7¾ @ 8 cents, sides at 8¾ cents, and hams 10 @ 12½ cents ℔ lb.—Lard in bbls. 11½ cents, and in kegs 12½ cents ℔ lb. Butter in kegs 15 cents and roll 17 @ 20 cents ℔ lb, Cheese 10½ @ 11 cents ℔ lb.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1853.

Flour—Sales of 25,000 bbls at 6 87 @ $7 for State, and 6 87 @ $7 12½ for Western; sales of 700 bbls. Southern at $7 25. Wheat sales of 80,000 bushels at 1 56 for Western white, and $1 61 for Genesee.—Corn—sales of 35,000 bushels at 83½c, for mixed, and 87c. for yellow. Pork—sales of 500 bbls at $17 for Mess, and 13 56 for prime. Beef—sales of 400 bbls. at $13 for Mess. Lard—sales of 150 bbls. at 12c.—Cotton—Sales of 600 bales at ⅛c. decline. Coffee—sales of 300 bags at 11¼c. for Rio and 11⅛ @ 11¼c. for Java. Sugar—sales of 400 hhds. at 5⅛c. for Cuba and 5¼c. for Orleans. Molasses—sales of 200 bbls at 25c. for Cuba, and 30c. for Orleans. Turpentine—sales of 600 bbls. Crude at 4 87½ @ $5, and 300 bbls Spirits at 60 @ 60½c.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in Office at Goldsboro', October 1st, 1853.

A.
Alston, W. F.

B.
Brower, J. F.
Bellamy, Dr. J. D.
Brown, W. H.
Barbour, W. F.

C.
Cooper, O.
Collins, John,
Cary, Sirus.
Collyer, David T.
Creamer, Frederick.
Collier, George.

D.
Donell, William A.
Davis, Bartley.
Disoway, J.
Dudley, Henry.
Dishman, A. B.

E.
Exum, William.
Edwards, J. W.
Everette, J. M.
Eckles, James D.
Editor New Era.

F.
Flowers, Asher.
Flowers, Benj.
Fitzpatrick, Francis, 2

G.
Guilick & Richardson, ½
Green, Richard.
Guion, A. H.
Griffin, Jennett,
Gorrell, Ralph.
Gardner, F. 3
Garrass, Andrew J. 2
Garress, Sarah.
Gilmer, John A.
Gallaher.

H.
Harris, Whitney.
Hagins, John.
Hartsfield, Thomas L.
Hatch, Joseph R.
Houston, J. P.
Hersman, J.
Hancock, Wm.
Hays, Charles,
Harlow & Abrams, 2
Howell, Poley.
Hamons, Tempy.
Hines, Elizabeth,
Herring, Wm. A.

J.
Jones, James D.
Jonston, E.
Johnson, Martin.
Johnson, Joseph
Johson, B. F.

K.
Keaton, George

L.
Lindsey, Lewis.
Letton, John J.

M.
Musgrave, Emily,
McLean, John M.
McLean, David.
Morgan, Jesse.
McConnel, W. J.

O. & P.
O'Hagan, John.
Osmonds, T. C. &
Pollock.
Poindexter, J. J.
Penders, Michael
Pervis, John.
Priel, James.
Pennington, B.
Page & Jones.

R.
Ray, James M.
Ray, Moses.
Rabinson.
Robenson, J. F.
Raves, William.
Robinson, William 2
Runyon, B.

S.
Sasser, Henry,
Smith, W. T.
Smith
Sluggs, James H.
Sheets, Frederick.
Searle, A. C.
Small, Archibald.

T.
Taylor, L. H.
Taylor, Nancy.
Tompkins, John F.

U.
Underwood & Roberts.
Underhill & Lyon.
Uzzell, Rebecca.
Uzzell, Mathew.
Uzzell, John M.

V. & W.
Vohook, Robert.
Wray, James M. 2
Worrell, Susan P.
Williams, W. A.
Wiggs, Arthur.
Ward, William.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

JOHN TAYLOR, P. M.

Goldsboro', Oct., 1853. 26—3t.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, will be held in Wilmington, on the 2d Thursday, being the 10th day of November next.

JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y.

Oct. 13, 1853. 26—tm.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

M. E. KENNEDY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties, that he has located himself in Goldsboro' for an unlimited period, in Odd Fellows' Hall, where he will be pleased to see all who desire Likenesses of themselves, children, or friends. His Pictures are taken in the latest and most approved style, and he flatters himself he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a sitting. Call and see specimens.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—tf.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his Plantation, containing nearly 700 acres, about 400 of which are under cultivation. The most of it is level, easy of culture, and susceptible of a high state of improvement. A comfortable Dwelling and Out Houses, an excellent Garden, and two wells of good water, are on the premises.

The productiveness and location of this land (lying 5 miles south of Goldsboro', and 1½ miles distant from Neuse River and the W. and R. Railroad) render it a most desirable residence.

I would like to sell this Land and the Negroes on it to the same individual. Terms accommodating.

JOHN C. SLOCUMB.

Oak Forest, Wayne Co., Oct. 19, 1853. 26—2m.

Competition is the Life of Trade.

GOLDSBORO'

CONFECTIONARY & GROCERY STORE.

E. B. WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Goldsboro' and surrounding country, for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to him, and announces that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now receiving a choice lot of Confectionary, Groceries, and other articles. The following comprises a part of his stock:

Groceries.

Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Green Tea, Black Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Pickles, Preserves, Flour, Meal, Butter Crackers, Butter, Lard, Yeast Powders, Saleratus, Salt, Pickled Herrings, Scotch Herrings, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Candles, Soaps, Starch, Matches, &c.

Confectionaries.

A choice and well selected assortment of Candies, of the finest flavor. Dried Figs, Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts, Butter Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c.

E. B. W. still carries on his *SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY* in connexion with the above business. He has a selection of STOCK for the manufacture of Harness and other articles in his line of business, which cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the State.—His work is also made durable, and is warranted and no mistake. Give him a trial.

☞ Agent for the sale of Dr. Keeler's Family Medicines. Also, for Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

E. B. W.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—tf.

GRISWOLD & COBB,

(*Successors to GREGORY & GRISWOLD,*)

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Wayne and the surrounding country, that they are daily receiving from the Northern markets their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

of every variety and style,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every style and price.

Bonnets, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

and, in fact, almost every article usually called for in a retail store.

They invite the community to call and examine their stock before they purchase, feeling confident it will be to their advantage to do so. They take pleasure in exhibiting their Goods—do not grumble if they don't purchase after examining them.

They will give the Highest Market Price for Produce, and sell as low as any other establishment in the place, for CASH, or good responsible credit.

The senior partner of this Firm, duly thankful for the liberal patronage which the *old establishment* received at the hands of a generous public, sincerely hopes that his numerous friends and customers will still find it to their interest to give him a call, assuring them that they shall always be treated with the same generous courtesy and fair dealing as heretofore.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—

JOS. W. GLASS,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

AT MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL.

October 4, 1853. 24—

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this Office.

MORE NEW GOODS! GREAT BARGAINS!

HENRY STROUSE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Goldsboro and the adjoining country, that he has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now receiving at his Store, one door North of Washington & Andrews, a very large and complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Mous line Delaines, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Ginghams; choice lot of Prints, also, a fine assortment of Jaconet, Swiss, and Checked Muslins; Bobbinet, Lace, and Edgings; a large assortment of Domestics, bleached and unbleached. Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, &c, &c. A choice lot of Silk Bonnets. Also, a very large stock of

Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing,

Over, Frock, Sack, and Dress Coats; a fine lot of Cloaks, Pants, and Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING BAGS, CARPETING, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be sold, for Cash, as low as they can be bought at any market in the State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a discerning public, the subscriber returns his acknowledgements, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

B. H. STAMMIRE has just returned from Baltimore, where he laid in a supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which cannot be surpassed in the State of North-Carolina, as regards style and workmanship, it having been purchased of Messrs. Hopkins & Fairchild, of Baltimore, a house well known in the South, and one not inferior to any in the United States.

My Stock consists of Dress, Frock, and Saque Coats, of all colors and qualities; a great variety of Pantaloons, from the finest to a very common article; Vests of all kinds; Shirts, Drawers, and Collars; Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, and Opera Ties; Socks, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Embroidered Slippers, Carpet Bags, &c.

I hope the gentlemen of Wayne and the adjoining Counties will call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. I flatter myself that I can sell them the most Fashionable Goods, on as reasonable terms as they can purchase in any Southern market.

B. H. STAMMIRE.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 1—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

IN hopes to merit a continuation of that liberal patronage which I have enjoyed for years at the hands of my fellow-citizens, I have purchased and received at my Establishment, a Select Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, For Gentlemen,

Which I am prepared to make up to order, in the most fashionable style, and on short notice.

My Stock was selected by myself in person, and comprises some of the finest Goods to be found in Baltimore, among which may be enumerated the following:

Superfine Black, Brown, Green, and Blue Broadcloths; Superfine Black Doeskin; Fancy and Plaid Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap-d'-Ete, Plain and Figured Satin, Silk, and Marseilles Vestings, Linens, Drills, Ducks, Suspenders, Drawers, Silk and Linen Shirts, Cravats, Scarfs, Buttons, Silks, Twists, READY MADE CLOTHES—the cheapest in the market, Trimmings o all colors and qualities, and every article necessary to complete the "full rig" of the gentleman.

The subscriber has in his employment as good workmen as can be found in the State, and hopes, by strict adherence to that course of honest industry which he is proud to say has characterized his past life, still to merit and receive the confidence and support of his friends and fellow-citizens. And he does express the hope, that the time is coming when the HOME MECHANIC will merit and receive a more liberal share of Home patronage.

S. D. PHILLIPS.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—

MEDICINES WORTHY A PLACE IN ALL FAMILIES,

Being Prepared by a Regular Graduate and Physician of thirty years Experience.

DR. J. S. ROSE is an Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and graduated in 1820, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors Physic, Chapman, Gibson, Coxe, James and Hare—names celebrated for Medical Science.

Being solicited by thousands of his patients to put up his Preparations, he now offers to the public, as the results of his experience for the last thirty years, the following valuable Family Medicines, *each one suited to a specific disease:*

FOR ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—*Dr. J. S. Rose's Nervous and Invigorating Cordial.—The greatest Discovery in Medical Science!*—This astonishing Preparation for raising any weak constitution, debilitated by care, labor, study or disease, acts like a charm. It gives strength and appetite, and possesses great invigorating properties.

For Heart Disease, all Nervous Affections, Flatulence, Heart Burn, Restlessness, Numbness, Neuralgia, raising the spirits, and giving power to the whole system, it is almost miraculous in its effects. 50 cts. a bottle.

THE GREAT PAIN CURER.—*Do you suffer with any Pain?*—If you do you will find immediate relief by using *Dr. ROSE'S PAIN CURER.* It is the only preparation which cures, almost instantly, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, from Colds Pains in the Side, Back, or Limbs; Face, Ear, or Tooth Ache; Stomach or Bowels, Side or Back; Stiff Neck, Bruises, Corns, and Chilblains. Wherever you have pain, use the Pain Curer. Safe to all ages, price 12½, 25, and 50 cent bottles.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—*The Best Cough Syrup in the World.*—There are many *COUGH SYRUPS* which are mere palliatives. Dr. Rose's celebrated *EXPECTORANT* or *COUGH SYRUP* not only relieves the worst cough, but it allays all irritation of the Lungs or Throat, subdues any Bronchial affection, cures the Asthma, and is decidedly the best preparation for Consumption and all Lung diseases known. In bottles at 50 cts. and One Dollar.

FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—This distressing and frequently dangerous complaint yields and is cured by *Dr. ROSE'S celebrated WHOOPING COUGH SYRUP.* It allays the cough, and prevents inflammation and dropsy on the chest. It frequently cures in one week, and gives instant relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

CHILDREN are also liable to Croup, which dangerous complaint yields immediately to Dr. J. S. Rose's never failing *CROUP SYRUP.* Price Twenty-five cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS, AND GENERAL DEBILITY.—*Dr. Rose's Fever and Ague Tonic.*—The ague being the most common form of disease, and indeed the forerunner of most if not all other diseases, demands for its radical cure a remedy which has been well tested, possessing full power to eradicate disease and strengthen the constitution. This mixture, having never failed in a single case, is pronounced by thousands to be that remedy. Price fifty cents.

THE ONLY CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT AND INDIGESTION.—Thousands have been cured of the above complaints, and tens of thousands more can be cured, if they will take *Dr. J. S. ROSE'S DYSPEPTIC COMPOUND, and his ANTI-BILLIOUS or RAIL-ROAD PILLS.* The Dyspeptic Compound acts directly on the Liver and Stomach, whilst the Pills carry off all secretions, keeping the bowels open and regular, also giving strength and appetite. These medicines contain no Calomel or Mercury in any form but possess great tonic, alterative, stomach and liver compounds, which never injure, but always improve the constitution, as thousands can testify.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—Dr. J. S. Rose's Golden Pills, for Falling of the Womb, Female Weakness, Debility, and Relaxation, Fifty cents.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Female Specific, a remedy for painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, One Dollar.

All of the above preparations, with Dr. Rose's Medical Adviser to Persons in Sickness and in Health, to be had of *VAUGHAN & MOORE*, Goldsboro'; *S. J. HINSDALE*, Fayetteville; *McNAIR & BAKER*, Tarboro'; *I. DISOSWAY*, Newberne, and of Dealers generally throughout the State.

Goldsboro', Oct. 19, 1853. 26—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

JAMES DAWSON,

Next door to POLLEY & HART,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS just opened a large and general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

ALL OF WHICH IS NEW, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, EVERY PIECE having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, Housekeeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.

He has *one price only*, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.

In requesting the attention of the Ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.

Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly, through his agents in New-York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.

Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.

Wilmington, Oct. 10, 1853. 25—

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. CASTEX respectfully announces to the Ladies of Goldsboro', and surrounding country, that she is now receiving and opening at her Store on West Centre St., (well known as the Office occupied by Dr. Evans,) a fine and well selected assortment of

MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS,

of every description, consisting in part of the following articles:

Silk, Straw, and Velvet Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Head-Dresses, Dress Silks, Ladies Dress Caps; an excellent assortment of Trimmings of the latest styles; Under-sleeves, Collars, Capes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets, Plaid Ginghams, Laces and Edgings; Cloaks and Mantillas, Sacks, for children; Boys' Hats and Caps. Also an assortment of Candies for the youthful folks.

Her goods were selected under her own supervision, and she will guarantee that they will give entire satisfaction to all who may desire articles which are durable, and at the same time fashionable.

Mrs. C. is also prepared to execute all orders of workmanship in her line of business, having in her employ competent Dress-Makers and Milliners.—Bleaching and Pressing done at short notice.

She earnestly solicits a full share of patronage from a generous public.

Goldsboro', Oct. 12, 1853. 25—tf.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

S. W. WHITAKER

HAS just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving a large and varied assortment of articles comprised under the above heads.

Truly grateful for past favors, he can only promise his utmost endeavors to merit a continuance.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1853. 25—6t.

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Fifth Session of this Academy will commence on Monday, Oct. 10. under the charge of E. D. Baker, A. B.

The course of instruction will be thorough and exact, and conducted, as far as practicable, with a view to the future pursuits of the students. The discipline will be strict and uniform, always enforced with a regard to the moral improvement of the pupils.

Scholars will be admitted at any period of the session, although it is desirable that they should attend as early in the Session as possible.

TERMS OF TUITION FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

The Junior Department including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$ 6 00
English Grammar, Geography, &c.,	8 00
Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Linear and Perspective Drawing, &c.,	12 00
Latin, Greek and French Languages,	15 00

Board, including washing and fuel, may be obtained at $5 per month.

T. W. WHITLEY,
JAS. M. WHITLEY,
ELIJAH ATKINSON. } Trustees.

Johnston County, N. C. October 5th, 1853. 24—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT, of 112 acres, lying one mile west of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, seven miles north of Goldsboro', and two miles south of Pikeville. The land is of a very good quality to improve, and already in a good state of cultivation.—There are good common buildings on the premises, and several large MARL BEDS, very easy to come at, within two and three feet of the top of the ground.

ANOTHER TRACT, containing 92 acres, about two miles off, of good Turpentine and Timber land—there are already 8,000 boxes cut.

The subscriber will sell both tracts together, or separately, or will rent for ten years.

Persons wishing to buy will receive all necessary information on application, personally or by letter, to the proprietor.

BARCHIS H. BRADBURY.

Wayne County, Oct. 4, 1853. 24—1m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Tracts of Land, viz:

A TRACT ON MILL CREEK,

in Johnston County, near the Sampson County line, containing 837 acres, adjoining the lands of John Eason, William Eldridge, and others. There is a good Framed Dwelling. Well of good water, and all necessary Out-buildings, on the premises, and about Two Hundred acres of land in a state for cultivation. It is believed that this plantation will compare favorably, in point of fertility, with any upland in that section of country. Also,

A TRACT LYING ON LITTLE RIVER, Wayne County, containing about 670 acres. This tract is within 6 miles of Goldsboro', well timbered, and about One Hundred acres in a state for cultivation. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at Goldsboro'. Terms made easy.

J. J. HOOKS.

Goldsboro', Sept. 20, 1853. 22—if.

SECOND STOCK FOR FALL 1853.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, making their Stock larger than ever offered by them at this season, Consisting of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing,

To which they invite the attention of merchants of the Interior.

Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be paid.

HALL & SACKETT.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1853. 24—tf

JUST RECEIVED—

100 ounces	Sulphate Quinine,
10 do	Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 do	Sulphate Morphine.
4 do	Acetate do
4 do	Valorianate do
2 do	Veratria,
20 do	Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds	Blue Mass,
35 do	Colomel, (Opt.,)
10 do	Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s)

All of which will be sold low, by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.

Apothecaries and Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

FRESH ARRIVALS.

EDMUNDSON & BORDEN,

In the New Brick Building on Main street,

INVITE the attention of buyers to their unusually large and comprehensive assortment of

CHOICE GOODS,

comprising everything of Foreign and Domestic manfacture usually kept at the South, to wit:

Silks, Cashmeres, Mouslines, Alpaccas, Merinos, French, English, and American Calicoes, Silk and Velvet Trimmings, for Dresses, &c.; Sup. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hosiery of every size, variety, and description; Linen Sheetings, Table Cloths, and Towelling.

A very large assortment of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, Hats and Caps.—Every description of Gentlemen's, Ladies' Youths', and Children's Bootees, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., &c. Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

All of which, with numerous other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or the usual time of credit. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low.

EDMUNDSON & BORDEN.

Goldsboro', Oct. 4, 1853. 25—

BUTT & GRANBERY,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 9 Campbell's Wharf.

NORFOLK, VA.,

HAVE on hand (and are constantly receiving additions to their Stock) Porto Rico, New Orleans, and Cuba Sugars; Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, and Clarified Sugars; Green and White New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Cuba Molasses; Liverpool Ground Salt; Rio, Maracaibo, Laguayra, Manilla, and Old Government Java Coffee; Roe and Gross Herrings; Adamantine, Tallow and Sperm Candles; Rice; Nutmegs; Cloves; Alspice; Mace; Segars; Tobacco; Starch; Pepper; Western Sides and Shoulders; Flour; Nails; Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines; O. L. D. Brandy; Schiedam Gin; Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey; Swan Gin; N. E. Rum; Wild Cherry Brandy; Old W. I. Rum; Old Apple Brandy, &c., &c., &c.

July 21, 1853. 13—

AMARIAH B. VAUGHAN. JOHN SWANN MOORE.

VAUGHAN & MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs;

FRENCH & AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c., &c.,

Corner of West Centre and Chesnut-sts.,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Goldsboro', Aug. 30, 1853. 19—

DR. M. D. CRATON,

WOULD inform the citizens of Wayne that he has permanently located himself in the town of Goldsboro'. Having been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for the last three years in the South West, and from his previous, almost entire success, he is led to hope he may receive a liberal share of the public patronage

Humorous.

PECULIAR LAW ITEMS.

NONSUITED BY ANTICIPATION.—John Neal, in one of his editorials in the "State of Maine," has an anecdote which reminds us of a scene in Pickwick:

"A knavish attorney had a quarrel with an honest man. Such a thing might happen, you know. The latter began, all out of breath—'Sir,' said he, 'sir, you are a disgrace to the profession; you are—you are a'—hesitating. 'Well, sir, what am I, what am I, sir?' said the attorney, rubbing his hands with great glee, in the hope of swinging damages for slander—'what am I, sir? out with it!' 'You are everything that's not actionable,' said the other, turning on his heel, and if he had added, 'and almost everything that is,' he would have been safe, and probably nearer the truth. 'Oh ho!' cried the attorney, 'nonsuited by anticipation!'

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—A laughable illustration of the heading of this article occurred in Illinois lately, as will be seen by the following, from the Peoria News:

"Mr. B. was out hunting with his rifle, and crossing the field of Mr. C., a Frenchman, Mr. C.'s large dog attacked him savagely, while C. stood looking on, without attempting to call off his dog; B., getting out of patience, shot the dog, and he fell [illegible] apparently dead. C., in high dudgeon, [illegible] at his dog—swore to the killing, and was corroborated by two of his neighbors, who were present at the shooting.—The magistrate fined B. ten dollars and costs, which amounted to about ten more. B. paid the fine and costs, and when the parties got home from the trial the dog had got home also, and was not killed. B. then got out a warrant against the Frenchman and his two associates for perjury, in swearing B. had killed the dog. They were frightened, and made peace with B., paid him back his twenty dollars, and ten more for his trouble, and no trial was had; and when the parties returned home from the last suit, lo! the dog was dead.

At the late trial of a cause before a Justice of the Peace in New Orleans, some rather novel authorities were cited by one of the learned counsel. "The court will observe," said he, "that in the case of Shylock vs. Antonio, though judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, yet circumstances prevented the execution which had been issued from being carried into effect."—"What cause did the court understand the gentleman to refer to?" asked the magistrate, slightly puzzled. "Shylock vs. Antonio, 2d Shaks., p. 235, Johnson's edition. The court will there find the case reported in full. The next authority is of rather more ancient date; it is the case of the King vs. Shadrach, et. al., 1 Daniel's Rep. p. 155." The learned counsel went on to apply the cases to his client, but whether the court considered the authority sufficient, we have not yet learned.

Law is a country dance—people are led up and down in it till they are fairly tired out.—Law is like a book of surgery—there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is like physic, too—they that take the least of it are best off. It is like a scolding wife—very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion—people are bewitched to get into it; and like bad weather, most people are glad to get out of it.

A LOAFER'S SOLILOQUY.—"I wish I knew where to get a cent, I do. Blest if I don't emigrate to Kamschatka to dig gold. Money scarcer than wit; can't live by neither—at least I can't. Sold the last old shirt, pawned my boots for three cents, and went home as rich as a lord.

"Told my landlady I had a hundred thousand dollars, and wanted the best room in the house. Insulted me by saying the attic was too good for me.

"I'm an injured individual. Society persecutes me. I don't do society no harm as I knows on. I don't rob widders' houses. I don't know widders. I don't put the bottle to my neighbor's lips. I ain't got no neighbors; and the fact is I don't own any bottles. Could'nt fill them if I did.

"I'm an innocent man. Nobody can look me in the face and say I ever hurt 'em; nobody, and yet I haven't got a roof to lay my head into.—My old landlady hated me, why? I couldn't pay and I left. 'Cause why? ain't it better to dwell in a corner of the house-top than with a brawling woman in a wide house? But I ain't got a house-top; and if I had, a corner wouldn't be safe, would it?

"I'm a desp'rit man. I'd go to work if it wasn't for my excessive benevolence. I'm afeard of taking the bread out of somebody's mouth. Besides, wisdom's the principal thing; don't the good book say so? What's money to wisdom? Ain't I a studying character? If a man kicks me because I can't pay for my licker, ain't I getting understanding? ain't it a lesson to human nature? I'm told the world owes me a living. When is it going to pay, I wonder? I'm tired of waiting."

At a *table d'hote*, at Cologne, a manufacturer of Sheffield, says the Leeds Intelligencer, who spoke nothing but English, was seated next to a German lady, who did not speak it at all.—Handing her a plate of peaches, he said, "Have a peach, marm?" "*Nien*," (no,) replied the lady. "*Nine!*" said he, staring with astonishment, first at her and then at the other guests at the table, "Why, marm, there is only six in the dish; but there they are for you," at the same time rolling them upon her plate.

"How do you feel with such a shocking looking coat?" said a young clerk of some pretensions, one morning, to old Roger. "I feel," said Roger, looking at him steadily, with one eye half closed, as if taking aim at his victim, "I feel, young man, as if I had on a coat that I had paid for—a luxury which, I think, you will never experience."

The following sign is in a shop-window in the neighborhood of Great Marlborough Street, London. It runs, "Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully informed that black eyes are effectually concealed on moderate terms."

Have you any limb horn bonnets?" inquired a very modest miss of a shop keeper. "Any what?" "Any limb horn bonnets?" "Any—you dont mean *leg* horn?" The young lady was "brought to" by the use of proper restoratives.

POOR SPELL.—A large box was observed at the Central Railroad Depot, marked conspicuously—

TO MEL
WOKE

which, being interpreted, meant, 'To Milwaukee.' The painter being subject to a 'poor spell,' gave the subject 'fits.'

The editor of the Elmira Republican notifies the public that his fighting hours are between 10 and 12, A. M., when he will be happy to see any one who *wants anything*.

GOLDSBORO' BOOK STORE.

JUST received, at the Goldsboro' Book Store, and ready for sale, the following list of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND MUSIC.

Large Family Bibles, prices ranging from $15 to $1,25; Methodist Hymn Books, Baptist and Presbyterian Hymn Books; Episcopal Prayer Books; large lot of Books from the American Tract and Bible Society.

Miscellaneous Books.

Life here and there; Thrilling Adventures by land and sea, by Bryan; Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean, by Willis; Pencilings by the Way; Rural Letters; People I have met; Hurry-Graphs; Home Life in Germany; Wild Jack, by Mrs. Hentz; Anecdotes of Steam Boats and Rail Roads, by an Old Man; City and Country Life, by Mrs. Mary Ide Torrey; Life Pictures, by T. S. Arthur; Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port Folio; Tales of the South; The Heir of Wycherly, by Graysar; Sword and Distaff; Wild Scenes in Kentucky; Romance of the Forum; Lyra, by Alice Carey; Walter Lorimer; Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair; Eclipse of Faith; Fountain of Life; Method of Grace; Knocking at the Door, by Rev. John Flavel; Memoir of Mary L. Ware; Life of Andrew Jackson; Life of Marion; Life of Lafayette; Life of Napoleon; French Revolution; The Scholar, the Gipsy and the Priest; Last Leaves of American History; and many others too tedious to name.

School Books.

Anthon's Sallust; Kaltschmidt's Latin Dictionary; Donegan's Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammar and Reader; Andrew's Latin Lessons; Wilson's Greek Testament; Smart's Translation of Horace; Ettick's Latin Dictionary; Davie's Legendre; Surveying; Bourdon's Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry; Algebra; Parker's Philosophy; Parker's Series of Readers.

Scholar's Companion; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping; Willard's Universal History; Familiar Science; Perkin's Algebra; Chambers Elements of Drawing; Chamber's Philosophy; Chamber's Chemistry; Chamber's Zoology, &c. Northend's Dialogues and Speaker; Theodore Thinker's First Lessons in Botany; Webster's Dictionary (unabridged); Webster's Royal Octavo; Clark's English Grammar; Smith's Grammar; Webster's and Walker's school Dictionary, Youths Manual of Geography, new work; Smiths arithmetic; Davises Arithmetic; Perkins Practical Arithmetic; Greenleaf Arithmetic; Parkers first, second, third, fourth and fifth readers; Towns, Websters, Prices, Towers and Cobbs Speller; William's Travelers Guide through the United States; Scribners Ready Reckoner; Smiths, Morses and Olneys Geography and Atlas.

Stationery.

Foolscap paper, White and Blue; Bill paper, Broad and Long; Ink, from ounce bottles up to quarts, Ink-stands of all qualities; Buff and White Envelopes; Slates and Pencils; Letter Paper of all descriptions; Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, (bound,) Pass Books, Waters, Copy Books, Pens, Note paper and Envelopes.

Musical Instruments.

Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines, Accordeons, Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolettes.—Also, a large lot of Music on hand—Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Songs, &c., &c., &c.

J. R. WHITAKER, *Agent.*

Goldsboro', July 28, 1853. 14—

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own *University, or other Colleges throughout the country*; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenile School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided on by the Trustees.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.

In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission, signed by one of the Heads of Departments.

Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.

Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness or death, nor will any money be refunded in case of expulsion or voluntary withdrawal.

The pleasant location and neat arrangement of the buildings, added to the acknowledged salubrity of Goldsboro', and the high reputation of the President, as an instructor and disciplinarian, will, it is hoped, secure to this infant institution a patronage and support commensurate with its merits, and the wants of the community.

☞ Printed catalogues will be prepared at an early day, giving, in detail, the studies pursued and the regulations adopted, and will be forwarded to applicants free of postage.

JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary.

Goldsboro', June 22, 1853. 9—

LOOK HERE!
The Greatest Patent of the Age!
LEATHER TANNED WITHOUT BARK!

RECENTLY PATENTED BY DR. D. KENNEDY.

THE subscriber most respectfully solicits the attention of all concerned in the Leather business, and the public generally, to this valuable improvement in the art of Tanning. By it a saving is effected of one-half in the expense, compared with the old process, by the use of Bark. The operation is performed in about one-fourth of the time. In the cost of the material there is a saving of fully one-half, and the same with regard to labor. But above all, it great advantages exist in this: the immensity of room required in the old process is almost entirely dispensed with, with a saving of capital amounting to more than half.

Further information on this subject, and specimens of all kinds of leather, and abundant testimony to the advantages of the process, may be obtained by calling on me, or H. R. Smeltzer, Agent, who will be in Goldsboro' in a few days, where he will remain for a short time, to dispose of rights on the most reasonable terms. Please call and make an examination of this great improvement.

DR. D. KENNEDY, Patentee.

June 15, 1853. 8—tf.

CAROLINA HOTEL.
Partnership Notice.

R. B. WOOD, Proprietor, has this day associated with, in the Hotel business, NATHANIEL B. VINCENT. Thankful for past favors, by strict attention to business, we hope for a continuance of the same.

R. B. WOOD,
N. B. VINCENT.

Wilmington, June 1, 1853. 8—tf.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THE subscriber has just completed his arrangements for supplying the best CIRCULAR SAWS made, and for keeping a stock on hand of all sizes, up to 60 inches.

Every Saw warranted, and sold at Manufacturer's prices. J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, June 13, 1853. 8—tf.

THE "NEW ERA" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

HAVING lately received a full supply of JOB PRINTING MATERIALS, of the newest and most fashionable styles, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

Book, Job, and Fancy Printing,

in a style inferior to none in the State, and at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Particular attention will be paid to

Bronze and Fancy Colored Printing,

And no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

ROBINSON, MURPHY & CO.

GEO. V. STRONG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Office immediately in the rear of Dr. Dewey's, and opposite Mrs. Borden's Hotel.

May 12, 1853. 3—

S. W. WHITAKER,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Wilmington, N. C.,

Keeps on hand all the latest publications out; also, standard Literary, and School Books, Blank Books, Fancy Articles, Globes, the popular periodicals, &c.

Market street, nearly opposite the Carolina Hotel.

Wilmington, June 15, 1853. 8—tf.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY!
SPRING SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and customers, that he has greatly increased his former stock of

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry,

by a large and well assorted supply, selected by himself, purposely for the SPRING TRADE, all of which he is daily receiving, at the

SIGN OF THE "GOLD WATCH,"
Nearly opposite Mrs. Griswold's Hotel.

He has now on hand a large and select stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Gold Breast, Guard, and Fob Chains, Gold Diamond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Gold Sleeve and Breast Buttons, Gold Bracelets and Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles, beautiful Fans, inlaid with pearl—a new and rich pattern; Pen and Pocket Knives of superior quality, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c.

It is his aim to extend his patronage solely by personal attention to his business and punctually to his engagements, and he will therefore endeavor to do his work in such a way as will satisfy his customers, maintain his reputation, and secure for him the friendship and esteem of all his patrons.

W. SEYMOUR.

Goldsboro', March, 1853. 44—

HENRY STROUSE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Goldsboro and the adjoining country, that he has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now receiving at his Store, one door North of Washington & Andrews, a very large and complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Mousline Delaines, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Ginghams; a choice lot of Prints, also, a fine assortment of Jaconet, Swiss, and Checked Muslins; Bobbinet, Lace, and Edgings; a large assortment of Domestics, bleached and unbleached. Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, &c., &c. A choice lot of Silk Bonnets. Also, a very large stock of

Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing,

Over, Frock, Sack, and Dress Coats; a fine lot of Cloaks, Pants, and Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING BAGS, CARPETING, &c., &c.

The above Goods will be sold, for Cash, as low as they can be bought at any market in the State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a discerning public, the subscriber returns his acknowledgements, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Goldsboro', Oct. 7, 1852. 24—

SPRING STOCK.

I HAVE just returned from Baltimore, with a Spring Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which cannot be surpassed in the State of North-Carolina, as regards style and workmanship, it having been purchased of Messrs. Hopkins & Fairchild, of Baltimore, a house well known in the South, and one not inferior to any in the United States.

My Stock consists of Dress, Frock, and Saque Coats, of all colors and qualities; a great variety of Pantaloons, from the finest to a very common article; Vests of all kinds; Shirts, Drawers, and Collars; Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, and Opera Ties; Socks, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Embroidered Slippers, Carpet Bags, &c.

I hope the gentlemen of Wayne and the adjoining Counties will call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. I flatter myself that I can sell them the most Fashionable Goods, on as reasonable terms as they can purchase in any Southern market.

B. H. STAMMIRE.

Goldsboro', April 22, 1852. 1—

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of McCONNELL & TOWNSHEND, for the purpose of furnishing WOOD-GAS LIGHT throughout the United States of America, by virtue of a Patent granted to Dr. Wm. P. McConnell, for the purpose of generating Gas, and the production of Tar, Coal, &c.

WM. P. McCONNELL,
WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND.

Wilmington, May 26, 1853. 8—tf.

HILLFIELD ACADEMY.
JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

THE FIFTH SESSION of this Institution commenced on Monday the 27th of June, under the charge of S. A. O'DANIEL, A. B.

This Institution is situated in a healthy and beautiful section of the Country. Good board can be had with families of true moral worth, for $5 00 per month, free of extra charges.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For English branches from $8 to $12,00
" Latin and Greek $15,00

A. G. POWELL, } *Trustees.*
BRYAN SMITH, }

June 24, 1853. 10—6t.

JUST RECEIVED—

100 ounces Sulphate Quinine,
10 do Ferriet Quinine Citras,
6 do Sulphate Morphine.
4 do Acetate do
4 do Valorianate do
2 do Veratria,
20 do Iron by Hydrogen,
50 pounds Blue Mass,
35 do Colomel, (Opt.,)
10 do Syrup Iodide Iron, (P. & W.'s)

All of which will be sold low, by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Apothecaries and Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

GREEN AND BLACK TEA.—

1 Chest of Delicious Young Hyson,
1 do. Superior Oolong Black Tea,

For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Sept. 6.

WINDOW GLASS.

125 Boxes French and American Window Glass, just received and for sale by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists and Chemists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, 1853. 19—

MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.
In Splendid Prizes. $450

$450 VOLUME IX. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 17th of September. It is devoted to the advancement of the interests of Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and Farmers, by the diffusion of useful knowledge upon these important branches. It is edited by men practically skilled in the arts and sciences, and is widely regarded as a sound and able journal. Nearly all the Valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings, and the Claims of all the Patents are published in its columns: thus making the paper a perfect Scientific and Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference. The Scientific American is very extensively circulated—its circulation in the lest volume exceeding 18,000 copies per week. It is in form for binding; each volume contains several hundred engravings and over four hundred pages of reading matter, with an Index. The practical receipts alone are worth to any family much more than the subscription price.

The Publishers offer the following valuable prizes for the largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of next:—$100 will be given for the largest list; $50 for the second; 50 for the third; 45 for the fourth; 40 for the fifth; 35 for the sixth; 30 for the seventh; 25 for the eighth; 20 for the ninth; 15 for the tenth; 10 for the eleventh; and $5 for twelfth. The cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitors immediately after January 1st, 1854.

TERMS—Single copy one year, $2; one copy six months, $1; four copies six months, $4; ten copies six months, $8; ten copies twelve months, $15; fifteen copies twelve months, $22; twenty copies 12 months [illegible]

Southern and Western money taken at par. Letters should be directed, post-paid, to MUNN & Co., 128 Fulton-street, N. Y.

GRISWOLD & COBB,
(Successors to GREGORY & GRISWOLD,)

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Wayne and the surrounding country, that they are daily receiving from the Northern markets their

SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
of every variety and style,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
of every style and price.
Bonnets, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

and, in fact, almost every article usually called for in a retail store.

They invite the community to call and examine their stock before they purchase, feeling confident it will be to their advantage to do so. They take pleasure in exhibiting their Goods—do not grumble if they don't purchase after examining them.

They will give the Highest Market Price for Produce, and sell as low as any other establishment in the place, for CASH, or good responsible credit.

The senior partner of this Firm, duly thankful for the liberal patronage which the *old establishment* received at the hands of a generous public, sincerely hopes that his numerous friends and customers will still find it to their interest to give him a call, assuring them that they shall always be treated with the same generous courtesy and fair dealing as heretofore.

Goldsboro', April 14, 1853. 49—

LABOR IS HONORABLE!

THE Subscriber respectfully calls the attention of his fellow-citizens to his FORGE, situated on East Centre Street, next door to the office of the New Era, where he is carrying on the business of a Blacksmith, in all its various departments.

He manufactures and keeps on hand Grubbing Hoes, Plows, Staples, Hinges, &c.; repairs Axes, &c., making them almost equal to new, and does any business in his line that the wants of the citizens may require.

Horse shoeing done in the neatest and safest manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

He is always at his post, and feels best pleased when executing the orders of his customers, to whom he is thankful for past favors, and solicits their continuance, and more of them.

FREDERICK J. COX.

Goldsboro', June 3, 1852. 6—y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay a suitable Reward for sufficient evidence to convict any person or persons of cutting timber, without permission, or pillaging in any way, on their Lands in Sampson County.

L. WHITFIELD,
A. WHITFIELD,
WM. B. WHITFIELD.

Whitehall, Nov. 16, 1852. 30—

Transient and Permanent Boarding.

THE Subscriber having rented that large and commodious House, on the

Corner of Front and Market Streets,

known as the "LONDON HOUSE," has had it thoroughly cleansed and painted throughout, and refitted in a handsome and comfortable manner, for the reception of Permanent and Transient Boarders. His Table will always be supplied with the best which this market affords, and no effort will be spared calculated to contribute to the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with their patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Wilmington, May 5, 1852. 2—

B. D. FORD,
DEALER IN
Marble Monuments, Head and Foot Stones, Tomb Tops, Box Tombs, &c.
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Every variety of Marble Work, both for Building and Monumental purposes, kept constantly on hand.

Will be happy to attend to all calls in his line from the inhabitants of Wayne and the adjoining Counties

Goldsboro', April, 1852. 1—

WILLIAM BOGART,
CONTRACTOR, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Sash, Blinds, and Doors, made and repaired at the shortest notice.

All communications through the Post Office, punctually attended to. W. B.

Goldsboro', May 5, 1852. 2—

A. MARTIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and General Agent,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Wilmington, May 5, 1852. 2—

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and is manufacturing at his Shop, in Goldsboro', SPIRIT BARRELS of extra large size, which he will warrant to hold, or the price paid will be refunded.

JAMES DARBY.

Goldsboro', April 11th, 1853 49—t

J. M. ROBINSON,

Importer and Wholsale Dealer in all kinds of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Iron Axle-trees, Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Cast Steel Hoes, Iron, Steel, Hoop-Iron, Truss-Hoops, Rivets, &c., &c.

His Stock is now very full and complete, with many additions of new and useful articles in the Housekeeping line.

Merchants who are disposed to patronize Southern establishments, are guaranteed all articles in his line as low as they can be procured North.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 28, 1852. 23—

JOHN A. PARKER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS, kept always on hand.

ALSO,

Blake's Fire-Proof Paint,
AND
Mineral Composition Fire-Proof Paint.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

Wilmington, May, 1852. 2—y.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE NEW ERA."

THE Subscribers propose to publish, at Goldsboro a Weekly Paper of the above title, at Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Their reason for embarking in this enterprise, when thoroughly understood, will, no doubt, be universally commended of all good and true patriots.

Although there are upwards of forty newspapers in North-Carolina, yet the three great intersts of Education, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts lie utterly neglected. To remedy this evil, and to awaken inquiry upon these momentous subjects, is the great object which the Proprietors and Editors of the NEW ERA have in view. To aid them in the undertaking, they can appeal to every friend of Education, every lover of his natal soil, and every enlightened Mechanic throughout the limits of North-Carolina.

In Religion and Politics, the NEW ERA will be independent; admitting nothing in its columns that can irritate the public mind, and directing its energies mainly to such subjects as are calculated to refine and instruct the reader.

It will be a strictly Moral, and consequently a Family Newspaper; one that a parent may allow to be read by his innocent sons and daughters, without fear of detriment to their principles. It will combat vice in all its forms, steadily point the reader to the path of virtue, and endeavor to inculcate upon the mind the generous principles of universal philanthropy.

The interests of the *Scholar* and *Teacher*, the Farmer and Mechanic, are indissolubly connected. Each of these interests the NEW ERA will carefully point out, and, with a manly dignity, sedulously maintain. A speedy reform in the system of Education and Agriculture, and the necessity that exists for the establishment of Domestic Manufactures, as well as for the encouragement of *our own* Mechanics, will be urged with the importunity that such subjects demand.

The columns of the NEW ERA will be made up chiefly of original matter, supplied by a corps of practical, if not eminent writers, already engaged for that purpose. Each issue will contain an original article on one or more of the Sciences, rendering the paper an invaluable and cheap vehicle of scientific knowledge to the Farmer, Mechanic, and youthful Student.

The subscribers, themselves Farmers, Mechanics, and Teachers, appeal to their brethren in North-Carolina to aid them in this enterprise—an enterp ise which, if successful, must achieve much for the present and future generations, and will directly tend to elevate to their true and merited dignity, the honorable but neglected, if not down-trodden, professions to which they respectively belong. They also take much pleasure in informing the public, that WILLIAM ROBINSON, Esq., late Senior Editor of the *Republican & Patriot*, a gentleman of acknowledged perseveranee, has been employed to superintend the publication of the paper, which of itself cannot fail to command for it the confidence of the public.

ROBINSON, MURPHY & CO.

REMOVAL.
CONFECTIONARY & GROCERY STORE.
E. B. WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Goldsboro' and the surrounding country, that he has taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. James H. Privett, and immediately opposite Mrs. Borden's Hotel, where may be found a general assortment of Candies, Raisins, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Preserves, Pickles, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys, &c., &c. Among his Groceries may be found Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Soda and Sugar Crackers, Yeast Powders, Extracts for cooking, Mustard, Ginger, Spice, Saleratus, Starch, Snuff, Soaps, Candles, Matches, Blacking, &c., &c., &c.

☞ No Liquor kept at this Establishment.

The Subscriber having removed his

Saddle & Harness Manufactory

to the building which he now occupies, still carries on the business in all its various branches. He has on hand an excellent supply of Carriage and Buggy Harness, which will be sold as low as they can be bought at any other establishment in the State.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

E. B. W.

Goldsboro', June 6, 1853. 7—tf.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

TAKEN or Stolen from my pocket, on last Friday evening, my Pocket Book, containing the following papers and money: one check on the City Bank, New York, No. 3181; one note on John Massey for one hundred dollars, due over twelve months, the precise date not recollected; one note on George Daugtry, Jacob Baras and Eli Creach, securities, made payable to Reuben Wilder, guardian to Hillery Whitley, for one hundred and fifty dollars; also, a little the rise of three hundred dollars in Bank Notes.

I will pay a suitable reward to any person that will deliver me the said pocket book, papers, and money, or that will give me any information so that the thief may be apprehended.

All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above-named Notes or Check, or from paying them to any person except myself, as they are my property.

D. H. WHITLEY.

February 27, 1853. 43—tf.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber desires to inform the public that he has purchased the Stock and interest of Messrs. McRAE & HARRISS, in the

Agricultural Implement Business,

and intends adding every useful article in that line, until his assortment shall be complete.

Having made arrangements with the most prominent manufacturers to have his Implements made to order, will enable him to have the best of each kind. He intends to sell them at the lowest price a good article can be afforded at. His old rule of having but one price, will be strictly adhered to in this branch of his business also.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1852. 23—

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber has established the following prices for his Lumber from this date, viz;

When delivered at my North-Carolina Mill, near Hood Swamp, for merchantable lumber $10 per 1000 feet; for rough edge—$5 per 1000 feet.

When delivered in Goldsboro' with my own teams $14 @ $15.

☞ All bills payable immediately on the delivery of the lumber, as the cash system will be inflexibly adhered to. WM. J. ROUSE.

Goldsboro', N. C., June 1, 1853. 6—tf.

LOST.

ONE Promissory Note made payable by Furnifold Jernigan to James Kelly, for one thousand dollars, and dated about 7th or 8th of September, 1851. All persons are forbidden from trading for said note, and the said Jernigan is hereby forewarned from paying said note to any person save myself.

JAMES KELLY.

Goldsboro', 6th April, 1853. 48—tf

THOMAS PRIDGEN having determined to do all the good in his power to the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties, in his way of altering Horses, gives notice, that he will have a brake prepared at his residence in Everittsville, where he will castrate Horses for $1 per head, and scar if required.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, will please make payment forthwith, as longer indulgence will not be given.

JETHRO MURPHREY.

July 21 1853. 13—tf.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, &c.—

150 Kegs Pure Lead,
50 do Extra do
40 do No. 1 do
100 lbs Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil,
50 do do Yellow do
10 Bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint,
2 Bbls. Linseed Oil,
100 do Terra De Scienna,

For sale very low for cash, by

VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Druggists.

Goldsboro', Aug. 29, '53. 19—

TO THE LADIES.—We invite the attention of the Ladies to our assortment of Perfumery and Fancy articles, which we will be happy to show them at all times.

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Apothecaries.

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A supply of the best Burning Fluid and Camphene for sale low for Cash, by

VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists & Apothecaries.

Goldsboro', Sept. 6.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

IT Is put up in full quart bottles, and contains the strength of SIX TIMES as much pure Honduras Sarsaparilla as any similar preparation in America. Price, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

It has been a well-established fact, for years past, that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood, the use of mercury, intoxicating drinks, evil habits in youth, barrenness, etc. We boldly assert, that JOHN BULL'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is the only preparation before the public, that is prepared on strictly scientific principles, and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased without regard to price and every pound, before being used, is subject to the strictest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used.

Bull's Sarsaparilla also contains the virtues of several other valuable medical roots, together forming the best compound, and producing the

Greatest Curative Agent in the known World!

This medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring worm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones and Joints, old Sores and Ulcers Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice, Costiveness, Sore Throat Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Weakness of the Chest, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Sick and Nervous Headache, Low Spirits Night Sweats, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases; and is a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, far superior to Black Drop or Congress Water, Salts, or Sedlitz Powders.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

The truly wonderful and remarkable cure that have come under our immediate observation, have more than convinced us that Doctor Bull is a GREAT MAN, and that his Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is the most valuable combination of vegetable extracts that the science of chemistry has yet produced. All success to the Doctor, in his new enterprise, say we.—*Louisville Courier.*

We agree with our neighbor of the Courier that Doctor Bull is a great man, and his Sarsaparilla a GREATER MEDICINE; and we are fully convinced that the Doctor with his Sarsaparilla will create a far more enthusiastic excitement East, than Barnum did with Jenny Lind. We would not have our readers to understand us as classing the Doctor and his Sarsaparilla with Barnum and Jenny Lind, because all who spend their dollar for a bottle of Bull's Sarsaparilla will get its equivalent; and we have heard it slily hinted, that many after hearing the divine Jenny, and finding their pockets minus from ten to twenty dollars, thought it was paying pretty dear for the whistle. One objection we have to Bull's Sarsaparilla, and ONLY ONE—it is so exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system, that, once in the habit of using it, it is equal to, and even more fatiguing than drinking Walker's mint julleps—YOU CAN'T QUIT IT.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The above complimentary notices from the editors of the Louisville Courier, and Democrat, were endorsed by Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., the distinguished editor of the Louisville Journal, in the following flattering notice:

There is no doubt in the world of the greatness of Doctor Bull and the excellence of his Sarsaparilla. Some of the most scientific physicians in the city have applauded the Sarsaparilla; and what is a great deal better, the million applaud it, too. It is having a tremendous sale. The celebrated doctor has from the profits of his medicine, built a granite palace in Philadelphia, seven stories high, and Dr. Bull if he chooses, can very soon build one twice as high as that. It is, we are told, very difficult for him to walk through our streets at all; as, he finds himself arrested, at every step, by grateful men and women, many of whom have traveled from great distances to look upon their benefactor, and to bless him for their wonderful restoration to health. The Doctor, with all his extraordinary merit, is very modest and retiring; but, we trust that the Eastern cities will, in justice to themselves, give a fitting reception to the distinguished man who has made as glorious a campaign against human diseases as Gen. Scott made against the Mexicans.

NOTICE TO FEMALES.

John Bull's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest female medicines now in existence. In those numerous cases where the constitution is debilitated, the nervous energy is lessened, when the efforts of nature are weak and deficient, or are profuse and overwrought, when the face is pale and colorless, the strength feeble or yielding, the spirit troubled and depressed, the health broken, mind shaken, and, consequently, the happiness destroyed, then Bull's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy. It assists Nature in the performance of her duty, braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, removes obstructions, checks excesses, creates pure and healthy blood, and imparts health and happiness. We ladies, generally, to adopt the use of this medicine, we would see far less suffering, disease and unh